The McKean Co. Miner.

H. P. BARBOUR, - - Proprietor.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS AT SMETHPORT, PA.

Office—Miner Block, Church Street.

TERMS—$1.50 PER YEAR.

Rates of Advertising:

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
1 inch..	$3.00	$4.50	$5.00	$6.50	$8.00	$8.00	$12.00
2 inch's	5.00	8.00	9.00	12.00	14.00	15.00	20.00
3 inch's	6.50	9.00	11.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	25.00
¼ col..	8.00	11.00	13.00	17.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
½ col..	12.00	18.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	55.00
1 col...	18.00	25.00	27.50	30.00	38.00	50.00	100.00

Legal, Official and Transient Advertising, per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents.

Local Notices, ten cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices over five lines, ten cents per line.

Professional Cards, per year, $5.

McKean County Miner.

Established 1863. Devoted to the interests of McKean County. TERMS:—$1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XVI. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1879. NO. 44.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and cheaply executed at the

MINER JOB ROOMS.

The office is supplied with Steam Power Presses and a complete assortment of the latest styles of large and material of every appliance necessary for the prompt execution of

POSTERS, HANDBILLS
BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS, BILL HEADS
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS, PROGRAMMES
STATEMENTS, ETC.

LEGAL BLANKS.

We make a Specialty of Legal Blank Printing. We keep in stock a full line of Law and Conveyancing Blanks, and Justices' and Constables' Blanks, and are prepared to print any style of Blanks on short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 263, A. Y. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

H. T. SAWYER, W. M.

E. H. BABB, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. B. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. White, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.

Sheriff.—Roswell Sartwell, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—John S. Brawley, Bradford.

County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.

Commissioners.—W. J. Colegrove, N. W. Abbey, John G. Boyer.

Com'rs Clerk.—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.

Jury Com'rs.—J. A. Anderson, J. E. B. White.

Auditors.—O. D. Vosburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Ballowe.

County Surveyor.—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess. S. J. Gifford.

Asst Burgess.—R. S. Sartwell.

Council.—L. S. Gleason, S. Gorton, A. B. Armstrong, Carl Esser, L. Ramer, W. D. Gallup.

Constable.—H. L. Burlingame.

School Directors.—D. L. Forsyth, David Starrett, B. D. Hamlin, R. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, H. L. Burlingame.

Justices.—O. M. Smith, P. Ford

Auditors.—W. Gifford, C. R. Sartwell, A. B. Armstrong.

Burrowkeepers.—R. L. Knapp, J. C. Hamlin.

Judges of Election.—S. Pattison.

Inspectors.—Robert Wolters, George Brownell.

Assessor.—G. M. Smith.

Assistant Assessors.—A. B. Armstrong, William Esser.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. ☞ A special meeting will be held on the first Thursday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICE'S, CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Miscellaneous.

WHY DO YOU

Go away from home to

BUY HARNESS GOODS

when you can get

BETTER BARGAINS AT HOME.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Single Harness, - $11 and upwards.

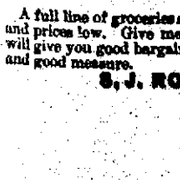
Double Harness, - $18 and upwards.

These goods are all hand-made by first-class workmen and with first-class material, using both Hemlock and Oak tanned leather.

CALL AT MY SHOP and I will convince you that I can do better by you than can any Re-sign dealer.

I. S. GLEASON

Smethport, Pa. April 24, 1879.



NEW DRUG Store

W. T. CALLAR,

Dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TOILET ARTICLES,

Paints, Oils Varnishes, Etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at any time, Day or Night

Main St. (Brick Store.) SMETHPORT.

NEW MEAT MARKET AND General Grocery Store

Rear of A. B. Armstrongs Drugstore.

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Oysters, Chickens &c. always on hand.

The Finest Tub Oysters in the Market.

DRESSED CHICKENS furnished at any time.

A full line of groceries always in stock, and prices low. Give me a call and I will give you good bargains, good goods, and good measure.

S. J. ROCKWELL.

SMETHPORT BAKERY.

M. H. PICARD'S BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY, FINE TEAS,

Also Dealer in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

SMETHPORT, PA.

Special attention given to orders from private families.

MILLINERY STORE.

I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Mary Tracy,

MAIN ST SMETHPORT, PA.

WHEN YOU WANT

A Nice Piece of Meat

Call at the

MAIN STREET MARKET.

FRESH AND SALT MEAT AND FISH

of the best quality always on hand.

GEO. OGILVIE,

Next door to Callar's Drug Store, Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

Cigars & Tobacco

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

I do not hesitate to say that I will sell Tobacco and Cigars at lower Prices than they have been sold in this market since the Special Revenue Tax was laid on these goods. I will sell

FINE OLD HONESTY PLUG,

at 60 cents per pound.

Cigars from $1.50 to $8.50 per hundred.

Havana and Yara Cigars

$3.00 to $5.00 per Hundred.

Persons wishing to purchase by the box or THOUSAND are invited to call and examine samples.

A. REILLY, Proprietor.

Store opposite Catholic Church, Main St., Smethport, Pa. } 16-all

New Furniture Rooms.

The undersigned has opened in his new building on

Mechanic St., Near Iron Bridge,

a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of All Kinds.

GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICES

Patronage solicited.

15 apr) ROBERT WOLTERS, Prop'r.

Gifford & Wolters'

SAW AND

PLANING MILL,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT PA

PINE and HEMLOCK, BUILDING TIMBER, FLOORING, SIDING, SHINGLES, and *PLANED LUMBER* of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.

Houses Built Entire.

GIFFORD & WOLTERS.

S. J. GIFFORD, C. R. WOLTERS. } v15 n8

COME TO STAY!

BergstresseR,

THE ARTIST,

Has returned to Smethport, and is ready to take the pictures of the people by wholesale or retail. He has come to stay, and will furnish

PHOTOGRAPHS OR FERREOTYPES

Life-Like and Well Finished,

to old and new patrons, at reasonable rates. For the present he will occupy the Old "Side Hill Gallery" until he can put up a new building.

NEW MILK ROUTE.

Prices Reduced.

The undersigned desires to notify the people of Smethport and vicinity that he will establish a new milk route, commencing about the 20th inst., and until about the middle of October will supply fresh milk for

Three Cents a Quart.

After that date and during the winter season the price will be Four cents a quart. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

WILLIS B. RIPLEY.

Sept. 4, 1879.—4y.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

SAMUEL BUTLER, of Chester county.

A. K. McCLURE, of the Philadelphia *Times*, is advertised to speak in that city in behalf of the Republican ticket. We had believed that there was no doubt of an overwhelming Republican victory this fall, but this new danger disturbs us. The yeomanry of the rural districts must awake from their lethargy and rally to the front.

THE periodical farce of nominating a "prohibition" candidate has been perpetrated. One William L. Richardson, of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, has been nominated for State Treasurer by a convention of prohibitionists at Altoona. This will result in drawing several thousand votes from the Republican candidate and give great satisfaction to every Democratic gin-slinger in the State. But how is it to benefit either Mr. Richardson or his handfull of followers?

THE death of Justice Woodward creates a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of this State, which it becomes the duty of the Governor to fill by appointment until the election of one year from this fall. The friends of Hon. H. W. Williams, President Judge of this district, are strongly pressing his appointment to the vacant Judgeship, and the appointment seems so fit in every way, so eminently just and proper, and so natural a sequence of merited promotion, that there is evident but little doubt that the Governor will readily and graciously accede to the wishes of his friends of the Northern Tier. In case of his appointment, the Governor will need also to fill the vacancy on this bench, and as McKean county is now the peer of any county in the district in population, wealth and legal business, it will not be surprising if the appointment (in case it is necessary) will be successfully demanded from the bar of this county.

WE BRIEFLY mentioned in our last issue the fact that the Board of Pardons had refused to commute the death sentence of Andrew Tracy, thus removing the only bar between the unfortunate criminal and ignominious death upon the gallows. A little over a year ago the stillness of our streets was broken by the report of a pistol, and soon the news spread from tongue to tongue that Mary Reilly had been sent into eternity by the hand of her cousin and quondam lover, Andy Tracy. His capture and trial duly followed. The evidence of premeditated murder was so plain that the jury could do naught else had they wished but return a verdict of murder in the first degree, the penalty of which is the gallows. As a last resort his heartbroken friends and faithful counsel appealed to the Board of Pardons for a commutation of the terrible sentence of the law to imprisonment for life. Petitions were industriously circulated among all classes and influential signatures persistently sought. Many affixed their names who felt that the sentence was just and the supremacy of the law ought to be vindicated, yet could not resist the impulses of sympathy.

When the case finally came before the Board of Pardons the defense was represented by able counsel, backed up by strong appeals from men of prominence and influence. The Commonwealth was simply represented by the District Attorney, single handed and alone, who was there, not as has been represented, to seek the blood of the unfortunate man, but to represent on behalf of his client (the Commonwealth) the facts as they existed. The result was as stated. The Board refused to recommend that the sentence of the Court be withheld, and there now seems no other alternation than the execution of the sentence as the law directs.

The sentence of death imposed upon a human being is truly a terrible thing, and few people like to admit when the thing is brought to their immediate attention that they are in favor of capital punishment. But it must not be forgotten that the crime of deliberate, premeditated murder is still more terrible, and while the law prescribes the penalty, the safety of community, the interests of law, order and society, and the behests of justice demands its fulfillment.

GOV. ROBINSON received 243 votes in the convention which gave him his nomination. Of these 208 were from counties that last fall gave over 60,000 majority for the Republican candidate for Court of Appeals.

THE good ticket selected by the Philadelphia Republicans has a favorable effect upon the party, throughout the State and dispels a last lingering hope of the Democracy that bad nominations there, and a split, or independent ticket, would give them some chance of electing Barr. The Lancaster *Examiner and Express* says: "This Philadelphia 'peril,' which, chilled efforts everywhere, being safely passed, we call on the Republicans throughout the State to perfect their organization and elect Samuel Butler State Treasurer by a good old-fashioned majority. California and Maine have pointed the way. Ohio will certainly follow them in October, and Pennsylvania must not fail in November. She will not if the work in the districts is begun now. We all know what can be done with a little timely work."

Some House Statistics.

From the Williamsport *Gazette*.

The following table is constructed for this Congressional district. It shows: 1. The population in each county and the aggregate population of the whole district. 2. The area in acres, square miles of each, and the aggregate of the whole. 3. Number of acres of improved land and percentage of improved land. 4. Native and foreign population and percentage of the latter. 5. The valuation of real and personal estate, the indebtedness of each county, and the amount per hundred dollars of the value of the real and personal property of each county to pay off the indebtedness. The table is based on statistics of 1870:

	Population in 1870.	Area in Acres.	Acres of improved land 1870.	Per cent of land improved 1870.	Number of acres improved to each inhabitant in 1870.	Area in square miles.	Native population in 1870.	Foreign population in 1870.	Per cent of foreign population in 1870.	Estimated value of real and personal estate in 1870.	County, city, borough and township debt in 1870.	Debt per centage of the value of real and personal estate in 1870.
Total	141,327	2,346,560	1,014,805	43.25	7.18	3,666	103,905	37,422	26.47	$60,099,000	$1,101,818	1.83
Lycoming	36,256	906,240	276,113	30.46	7.61	1,416	28,111	8,145	22.46	16,000,000	276,000	1.72
Sullivan	5,317	95,040	29,000	30.51	5.45	148	4,600	717	13.48	1,000,000	10,000	1.00
Tioga	30,000	720,000	200,000	27.77	6.66	1,125	25,000	5,000	16.66	12,000,000	200,000	1.66
Potter	16,000	640,000	160,000	25.00	10.00	1,000	14,000	2,000	12.50	6,000,000	100,000	1.66
McKean	18,000	720,000	180,000	25.00	10.00	1,125	15,000	3,000	16.66	7,000,000	100,000	1.42
Cameron	1,000	95,040	5,000	5.26	5.00	148	800	200	20.00	500,000	5,000	1.00
Elk	6,000	95,040	30,000	31.57	5.00	148	5,000	1,000	16.66	2,000,000	30,000	1.50
Clinton	8,754	95,040	30,692	32.29	3.50	148	7,394	1,360	15.53	3,599,000	30,818	0.85

It will be seen by the above table that Lycoming had the largest population and largest area of land; Cameron the least population and Sullivan the least area; that Tioga had the greatest per cent. of her land improved and Cameron the least; that Sullivan had the greatest number of acres improved to each inhabitant and Cameron the least; that Cameron had the greatest per cent. of foreign population and Potter the least. The real and personal estate of Tioga was valued the highest and Sullivan the lowest; Lycoming had the largest indebtedness and Sullivan the least. According to the valuation Lycoming had the largest debt and McKean the least; and if all the counties should pool their indebtedness, it would take only $1.29 on the hundred of valuation to pay off the debt if it is no larger than in was in 1870. If the public indebtedness remains the same as in 1870, it would require $2.73 on a hundred dollars of Lycoming's valuation to pay off her indebtedness and eighteen cents on one hundred dollars of her valuation to pay off McKean's indebtedness.

When the result of the census of 1880 shall have been published, we shall be able, by comparing those results with this table, to see how we have advanced. I have no doubt that the showing of 1880 will be most favorable to this district and to each county in it, though no doubt in a variable degree. Of course McKean county will be at the head of the list in progress.

JOSIAH EHRET.

Report on the Over-Issued Bonds.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: It has been learned that the forthcoming report of the Legislative Committee recently inquiring into the alleged over-issue of State bonds will, when ready, contain in substance the following: That the committee have found that $400,000 of the loan of May 4, 1859, had been used in taking up over-due loans of the State, and that 100 of them, of $1,000 each, had not been used, but left with the Girard Bank, having been found there by State Treasurer Bickel the day previous to his retiring from office. The bank gave a receipt for them to Joseph Bally, the succeeding State Treasurer, and he in turn handed it over to Eli K. Slifer, his successor. Henry S. M'Graw became Treasurer in 1856, and in December of that year had a settlement with the bank. The institution had, it appears, used $48,000 of the bonds, and was unable to deliver them to M'Graw. But in lieu of these it delivered to him $36,000 of the five per cent certificate loan and twenty-one bonds of $1,000 each of the loan of the 4th May, 1859, and fifty-one bonds of the loan of the 19th of April, 1853, of $1,000 each. M'Graw received at the same time the interest which had accrued and a check for the difference between the market value of the five per cent certificate loan and the bonds which had been used.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S declination of the invitation to address the Keystone Agricultural Society of Berks County, Pa., shows that he does not intend to waste his ammunition. He knows Berks County is bound to go democratic anyhow.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE Indianapolis *Journal* says: "The city of Indianapolis may be well congratulated over her financial condition to which Republican rule has brought her in the past three years. The indebtedness of the city is less than one and a half million dollars; the annual expenditures are reduced to about $450,000 per annum including interest on the debt, and the tax levy is reduced to 75 cents on the $100."

The Honest People of Yazoo.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Yazoo *Herald* publishes a list of thirty-three "able and fearless" Democratic newspapers of Mississippi, all of which, it says, vindicate "the action of the honest people of Yazoo" in causing the political assassination of Dixon. The *Herald* adds: "To be endorsed by such an array of excellent journals as compose this list is reassuring, and we need not tell them how grateful our people feel toward them for giving their side of the question a favorable hearing and vindicating their character from the aspersions of their enemies.

Facts for Northern Men.

The Democratic party has control of the legislative branch of this government, with all its enormous powers and privileges.

What is the Democratic party, and what are its aims?

In the first place, it is controlled by and largely composed of, persons lately in arms against the government. These persons are not "reconstructed" and honorable men who accept the results of the war, but scheming, plotting, dangerous persons, who proclaim their continued adhesion to State sovereignty defy the amendments to the Constitution, and boldly trample upon the laws.

The Senate has 40 Democratic members, 12 of whom are from the North and 28 from the South.

The House has 155 Democratic members, 55 from the North and 100 from the South. In both houses the ex-Confederates control every important committee, and the whole legislative machinery of the country is therefore in the hands of those not only disloyal to the Union, but with full hatred of the North and her institutions.

We call particular attention to a few interesting facts regarding this dangerous predominance of the unrefined, unprogressive, and semi-barbaric element of the South in our politics.

In the States having a majority of Democratic members in Congress there are 2,782,283 persons who cannot read; in the States having a Republican majority there are, of this class, but 697,238.

In the Democratic States above named the wealth according to the last census, was $714,681,581; in the Republican States, $21,189,239,061; and this counts Ohio as Democratic, which of course is unjust, as at the last election she cast 10,000 more Republican than Democratic votes.

These Democratic States paid to the government in customs revenue last year $7,467,004; the Republican States paid $116,212,819.

From 1866 to 1878 the government was compelled to collect from the people over two thousand millions of dollars as internal revenue. Of this amount the late rebel States paid a trifle over two hundred millions, while the rest of the country paid over *eighteen hundred millions.*

The single State of Illinois paid $10,000,000 more than the whole Confederacy combined, while New York paid nearly twice as much.—Chicago *Inter Ocean.*

IN a thrilling article filling six of the broad columns of the *Tribune*, of Saturday, Mrs. Chisholm relates the account of the murder of her husband, daughter and son, by some of the "best citizens of Kemper county," Mississippi, April 29, 1877. It is a story of blood that will bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of those who believe in the administration of justice, as it has been shown that justice cannot be obtained in the land where this horrible crime was committed. The acquittal of John W. Gully for the murder of Cornelia Chisholm, when she was shielding her father from the mob that sought his life, and which was clearly proven, has shocked the entire country. Murder is not a crime in Kemper county. A jury of twelve men has said so. They feared if they convicted him that it would hurt the party. That's all. Is it not time for the Republicans to arouse and organize themselves for the great campaign of 1880! The blood of the Chisholms cries for vengeance.—Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin.*

THE American Consul at Belfast reports that the situation in Great Britain in reference to the crops is much worse that previous to the famine of 1845. That famine resulted, as many people will remember, from the rotting of the potato crop, upon which most of the peasantry depended for sustenance. The British Parliament made successive grants in aid of the sufferers, amounting in all to $30,000,000. Large sums were subscribed abroad, and a cargo of food was sent from the United States. But in spite of all this thousands perished of hunger. The situation is worse now because all the other root crops, as well as the potato crop, have failed; crops throughout England and Scotland are also a failure, though in 1845 they were fair. But what seems most appalling of all is the fact that an eminent British agricultural authority, Mr. Thos. C. Scott, estimates that the surplus of wheat in America, Russia and the East is 5,000,000 quarters less than the aggregate deficiency in the various countries. The outlook certainly appears to be alarming.

SOME bulldozers met in Sparta, Miss., the other day, and asked State Senator Griffin to withdraw because he had been advocating the greenback ticket. He answered the request in a letter which closed: "I think a great deal of my friends at Sparta, and would like very much to comply with their request, and would certainly do so if it were not for one thing—I would see them in h—l first." At last accounts he was still in the field.

IT is a waste of energy for the chivalry of Mississippi to send word North that murders of the Yazoo variety are fully approved by the newspapers of the State. That is old news. The North understands it thoroughly, and the reiteration of the fact serves no purpose save to embarrass the Northern Democratic editor who has been calling similar assertions "bloody shirt lies" for months. The poor man has burdens enough already without being harrassed with confessions like that.

THOUGH it may not appear so to all observers, the most satisfactory thing in the Republican victory in Maine is the large majority in the Legislature. Last year the case was reversed; the Democrats and Greenbackers united had 12 majority on joint ballot, and had the election of a United States Senator them happened to fall in, we should have had the mortification of losing another seat in the Senate for six years to come. We have now, however, 7 majority in the Senate of Maine and 20 in the House, and Mr. Hamlin's successor, if not himself once more, will be a sturdy representative of his political faith.

Beautiful Pictures For All.

The Great Art Publishing House of George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Maine, moves steadily on the even tenor of its way, apparently not feeling the dull times. During the year 1878 they sold over Four Million pictures of all descriptions. They publish every description of fine pictures, and the prices range from ten cents upwards to twenty dollars per copy. Their correspondence for this large business is immense; they receive, on an average, over one thousand letters per day. Messrs. Stinson & Co., publish only the better class of pictures, and it is well known that anything coming from this reliable house is of Standard merit. We have just received copies of four very fine steel engravings, which they have just brought out. The plates were engraved in London, at an expense of four thousand pounds sterling, or twenty thousand dollars, to which great sum must be added the customs duty of twenty-five per cent on account of their being imported into the United States. These engravings are after paintings by great modern masters of art, and the artists who engraved the plates stand in the front rank of the worlds renowned engravers.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

—Lard-like looking butter shows thrifty management on the part of dairymen, who at a trifling outlay for the Perfected Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington Vt., can have a deep yellow, rich and desirable article, which will always command the best price.

—Sweet cream will make as good butter in winter as is wanted in any market if treated with the Perfected Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. White butter will find slow sale, though just as *sweet*. It is the color alone that makes the difference.

Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, buoyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.

"GAINED A POUND A DAY."

SOUTH STOCKTON, N. Y., Apr. 7, 79.

DR. M. M. FENNER, Fredonia, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I had been suffering from shortness on my lungs and Livers Disease for about three months. Coughed a great deal, had become nervous and restless and my flesh had wasted away. I had been treated by three different physicians without any material benefit.—After using two and one-half bottles of your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic I was a well man. Once fairly under its influence I gained flesh at the rate of *a pound a day.*

Gratefully yours,

J. H. CLARKE.

Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic may well be called "the conquering hero" of the times. It is the medical triumph of the age. Whoever has "the blues" should take it, for it *regulates* and *restores* the disordered system that gives rise to them. It always cures Biliousness and Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headaches, FEVER AND AGUE, SPLEEN EXCITEMENTS, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches and ALL SKIN ERUPTIONS and BLOOD DISORDERS; Swelled Limbs and Dropsy; Sleeplessness, Impaired Nerves and Nervous Debility; Restores flesh and strength when the system is running down or going into decline; cures Female Weakness and Chronic Rheumatism, and relieves Chronic Bronchitis, and all Lung and Throat difficulties. It does these things by striking at the root of disease and removing its causes.

Dr. Fenner's Improved Cough Honey will relieve any cough in one hour.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief cures any pain, as Tooth-ache, Neuralgia, Colic or Headache in 5 to 20 minutes, and readily relieves Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Diarrhœa, etc.

Dr. Fenner's St. Vitus Dance Specific, One bottle always cures. For sale by A. B. Armstrong. n38-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORR & CHEESEMAN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Smethport Office in the Miner Building.

SMETHPORT—AND—DUKE CENTER,

McKEAN COUNTY, PA.

MAPS

Of the Bradford or Northern Oil Region. By J. Opperman, C. E.

JUST REVISED

For sale by F. P. Wentworth, Stationer, or at my office, Bradford, Pa., and by M. A. Richardson, Stationer, Olean, N. Y.

Price, One and Two Dollars.

Lands Surveyed

With accuracy and upon short notice.

J. OPPERMAN,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Office east of Oil Exchange, Bradford, Pa.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,

Agent of the Trustees

WELLSBORO, Dec. 26, 1873. t

C. V. CILLIS,

dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

FANCY GOODS, &C.

KANE PA.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS

Built and Repaired at

F. KERNS'

WAGON MANUFACTORY,

Water St., SMETHPORT, PA.

Having engaged a competent man to superintend the wood work of my Carriage and Wagon Shops I am prepared to take orders for

LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS,

of every description, also

WAGONS AND BUGGIES

REPAINTED,

and new work finished complete.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY,

and all orders for work in that line, either in Wood or Iron will receive prompt attention.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

in every particular, both as to workmanship and prices. Give us a trial.

F. KERNS, Prop'r.

ALFRED STURDVEINT

Has removed his

BARBER SHOP

into the front part of I. S. Gleason's store,

Main St., SMETHPORT, PA.,

Where he has improved facilities for

SHAVING & HAIR-DRESSING

in the highest style of the art.

CUFFS, COLLARS & TOILET GOODS constantly on hand.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

LOTS FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

—AT—

Farmers' Valley Depot.

The undersigned is prepared to lease very eligible lots for building and business purposes at Farmers' Valley depot, on reasonable terms. For further information call upon or address

ADAM BROCKAM,

May 8, 1879-tf Farmers' Valley, Pa.

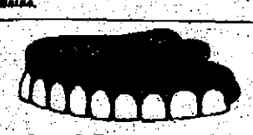
FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

GEO. W. KING.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed, $72 a week at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, Women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and Terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.



L. M. RAUB,

Surgeon Dentist,

Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport Oct. 7th and 8th.

W. S. BROWNELL,

Dealer in

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

SMETHPORT, PENN'A.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, June 9, 1879, at 3.45 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL—Leaves Lavrabee 11.25 a. m. arriving at Frisbee 11.40; Cory's, 11.54; Farmers Valley, 11.58; Smethport, 12.05 p.m., Crosby, 12.20, Colegrove, 12.32; Hamlin, 12.57, Warrenton, 12.46; Clermont, 12.55.

EXPRESS, No. 4.—Leaves Lavrabee 3.15 p.m. arriving at Frisbee 3.30; Cory's, 3.37; Farmers Valley, 3.42; Smethport 3.50.

ACCOMMODATION, No. 6.—Leaves Lavrabee 6.50 a.m., arriving at Frisbee 6.57; Cory's 6.59; Farmers Valley 7.10; Smethport 7.20.

LOCAL, No. 10, second class.—Leaves Lavrabee 3.05 p. m., arriving at Frisbee 3.15; Cory's 3.20; Farmers Valley 3.25; Smethport 3.35; Crosby 3.50; Colegrove 4.05; Hamlin 4 17; Warrenton 4.32; Clermont 4.42.

CLERMONT COAL, Second Class, No. 32.—Leaves Lavrabee 3.00 p. m., arriving at Frisbee 3.17; Cory's 3.22; Farmers Valley 3.26; Smethport 3.40; Crosby 4.20; Colegrove 4.39; Hamlin 4.54; Warrenton 5.10; Clermont 5.25.

NORTHWARD.

EXPRESS, No. 1.—Leaves Clermont 8.20 a.m. arriving at Warrenton at 8.30; Hamlin 8.40; Colegrove 8.52; Crosby 9.07; Smethport 9.22; Farmers Valley 9.31; Cory's 9.36; Frisbee 9.42; Lavrabee 9.55.

LOCAL, No. 12.—Leaves Smethport 8.10 p. m., arriving at Farmers Valley 8.22, Cory's 8.25; Frisbee 8.35; Lavrabee 8.55.

BUFFALO COAL, No. 11.—Leaves Clermont at 5.40 p.m., arriving at Warrenton 5.50; Hamlin 6.00; Colegrove 6.13; Crosby 6.18; Smethport 6.31; Farmers Valley 6.42; Cory's 6.48; Frisbee 6.56; Lavrabee 7.10.

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*); Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

A. V. GOODEN, Superintendent.

MASONIC HALL

FURNITURE STORE!

Specht & Sasse.

We are now settled in our new store, and are prepared to furnish the people of this vicinity and the county with

FURNITURE

of all kinds and of

PRICE AND QUALITY

to suit the purchaser.

Undertaking in all its branches.

Friends and patrons are invited to

CALL AND SEE US

in our location, and

Look at our Stock

SPECHT & SASSE,

Main St., Smethport, Pa.

LEGAL BLANKS!

All the Blanks named below are kept in stock at the MINER Office, Smethport, Pa. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly filled. Any kind of blank not noted in this list will be printed on short notice at the same price of those kept in stock.

Admissible Actions,
Admissible Entry Papers,
Amicable Revival,
Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal,
Attorney's Confession on Judgment Note,
Affidavit and Attachment for Rent,
Attachments,
Attorneys' Receipts,
Bond of Indemnity to Constable,
Bond—Liquors,
Bond—Tuberculosis,
Bond—Constables',
Bond of def't in attachment,
Bond for stay of execution,
Bond—Sheriffs,
Constable's sale,
Collector's Sale,
Contract—Land,
Contract—Purchase,
Charters of Incorporation, with app. Commission—Letter of Instruction,
Deed—Warranty,
Deed—Ft. Fa.
Deed—Quit Claim,
Declaration Common Counts (8 kinds,)
Execution,
Election Notice,
Foreign Attachment,
Landlord Mortgage,
Lease—Oil (2 kinds,)
Lease—Land,
Mechanic's Lien,
Marriage Certificate,
Notice of Inquest,
Notice of Process,
Note, with copy of account,
Oath & bond for guardian (with Petition for License,
Promissory Note,
Precipe for Summons,
Precipe & Order to for jury,
Precipe for Ft. Fa.
Precipe for Sci. Fa.,
Precipe for Subpoenas in Ass'pt,
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice,
Plaintiff's Bond in Replevin,
Poor Orders,
Promissory Note,
Record of Judgments and Liens,
Road Orders,
Summons,
Subpoena,
Notice Parties to Revive Judgment,
Sheriff's Bill of Sale,
Statement for Judgment on Motion,
School Orders,
Transcript—Commonwealth,
Transcript—Civil,
Warrants,
Attachments for Witness,
Sci. Fa. upon Recognizance.

Vol. XVI. The McKean County Miner, Sept. 25, 79. No. 44

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Sept. 25, 1879.

MERITS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The National bank currency, it has been shown, has two great merits; it is absolutely safe, and yet it adapts itself to local needs. To make the notes entirely safe, the banks are required to own and deposit with the United States Treasurer, for $90,000 in notes issued, $100,000 in United States bonds; to keep at all times $4,500 in legal tenders on deposit against $90,000 in bank notes issued as a fund for their redemption; and to submit to strict inspection and restraint. How then, are men who have capital induced to go into banking wherever there is local need? They are allowed to issue and lend $35,500 in notes, while they draw interest on the bond worth $100,000 which they own. This is hotly denounced as giving the banks "double interest" on their money. But the object—to secure with perfect safety banks and currency enough for the business of each locality in a rapidly growing country—is *often forgotten*. Postoffices are opened by the hundreds, and post-routes established. When the business does not pay as yet, would it be wise to shut up all such offices? The deficit is borne by the Nation, because postal facilities, even for new or sparsely settled districts, are necessary to the general welfare and prosperity. To deny them because of the cost would be an injury not only to the people there, but to the millions elsewhere, who constantly need to reach such places by mail. If the local banks cost something, do they not also render a great public service? The water pipes which supply pure water to a whole town also cost someting. Should they be torn up? It would be quite as sensible as to abolish the National banks because they gain some profit in supplying a safe currency for local needs. If men want pure water instead of poisonous stuff from the ditches, or pure currency instead of the knavish wild-cat money of old times, they must pay the cost.

Is the cost too large? The profits of the National banks are so small that many are retiring from the system, and $22,517,303 more of circulation has been given up by banks than has been issued to banks since January, 1875. "The proof of the pudding is the eating." If the issue of the notes pays the men who have tried it, why have the banks surrendered $22,500,000 of their circulation? Farmers or blacksmiths, who are getting rich in any place, are never in haste to sell their farms or shops and to get out of the business there. Again, there are now in existence 853 State and 2,856 private banks which refuse to come into the National system and issue notes, though they could if they chose. If the profits are too great, if the system is really a burden, if the banks gain more than a fair return for the services rendered, how is it that other banks and bankers do not make haste to come into the system and to share its profits? The truth is, as the official reports have proved, that the average gain of National banks by their circulation is less than two per cent yearly. In many places it is much less and in many there is no gain whatever.

It is often thought that banks and other bondholders gain unduly, because their property is not taxed. But every dollar invested in bonds is taxed at the outset. The tax is paid in the price. Jones wants to rent a farm, and the rent is $1,000 for the year if he pays the taxes, amounting to $200. But he says, "I prefer to pay $1,200 for the farm and have no bother about the tax." Just such a bargain is made by every man who buys a bond exempt from taxation; he pays more for the bond because it is exempt. When the average tax is two per cent, a taxed six per cent bond will sell for no more than an untaxed four per cent bond. In reality, Government collects from the buyer, at the outset, all the tax that he would be expected to pay as long as the bond runs, on the money invested in it. Other personal property of all kinds escapes taxation. But not a dollar invested in United States bonds has escaped or ever can escape.

The "double interest" gives grief only to men who never pay any of it. The men who do borrow money and pay interest make no complaint, because they know that they pay only a single at the usual rates. When Jones borrows $1,000 at bank, he pays no more than if he had borrowed from his neighbor, Smith. How is he the worst off, then, for the fact that the bank also owns bonds? Who pays the extra charge? Not the people, for they pay only one interest on the money borrowed by their agent, the Government, whether the bond is owned by the bank or not. If the banks had never been formed, the men who started them would have a right to precisely the same interest on the bonds they own that is now paid them as a bank. The Nation has borrowed their money. The bonds belong to them. And the interest must be paid to them or some other holders. Thus the Nation loses nothing, and the private borrower loses nothing; in fact he gains, for if the bank had not been started he would not have been able to borrow the money at all. The very object in starting a bank was to supply money for lending where there was not enough before. The case is really simple. Brown, the workman, must have $100 to pay Black, the store-keeper. He goes to his friend White, the farmer, who has saved money. But White says, "I have lent all my money on mortgage for a year. But Black will take my due-bill the same as cash, and I will lend you that at interest." Brown is glad, and pays interest willingly, for the due-bill is the same as money to him. Black takes it gladly, for he knows that White is good, and has money invested. And White, having lent his money to one man, lends his credit to another, and gets interest on both. The bank credit, because it has lent money to the Nation and *holds its bonds*. Backed by that security its due-bills are good, and it lends those to men who need them.

The old State banks used to get much larger "double interest" than the National banks, because they loaned many more due-bills in proportion to the r capital. They were not obliged to keep a part of their capital idle for the protection of the public. On $100,000 capital they could issue $100,000, or often $300,000 in notes, and could lend both the capital and the notes. Is anything to be gained by going back to a system which enabled banks to get more "double interest" on the same capital? If the National banks are burdens, though allowed to lend only $85,500 in notes on $100,000 of capital, the State banks were twice as heavy burdens, for they often loaned $300,000 in notes on the same capital. It was as if farmer White had put out due-bills for two or three times as much as he was worth. What other banking system shall we prefer? The banks of Great Britain, and those of Canada, can lend more notes on a given capital, and thus can draw "double interest" on a larger sum, than the National banks. Men who want bank facilities and circulation, for the benefit of local trade, really pays less for the service to the National bank, in proportion to their capital, than they would pay under the old State systems, or under the systems of Great Britain and Canada, and get a currency immeasurably better and safer. It is not a wrong to anybody, but a benefit to all, that men are thus enabled to lend their credit in aid of industry and trade, provided absolute safety is secured, so that not one of the due-bills shall ever prove bad. That has been done. No holder has ever lost one cent by the failure of a National bank to pay its notes.

If the profit which the banks gain by the use of their credit is too large, the laws can be amended. But it is not large enough to draw other bankers into the system, nor to prevent the surrender of circulation by many banks. If that profit were smaller, there would be fewer banks, and less capital and credit, used in supply circulation for the support of industry and trade, away from the chief centers of commerce. In many parts of the country, it is plain that any change in that direction would do great harm.—*Tribune.*

Extravagant Statistics.

The statistical extravagances in which Greenback orators indulge are proverbial—and laughable. But they have their serious side when one reflects that they are used before gatherings of comparatively ignorant persons, who receive them by wholesale as scriptural truth and retail them broadcast among other ignorant men who are too prone to believe things asserted as facts which they cannot disprove by facts. There is reason to believe that daring and false allegations have had a deal to do in building up the Greenback party in Maine, and a recent speech by Piatt, the Greenback candidate for Governor of Ohio, shows that he understands the same tactics. This flippant Greenbacker, in the speech to which we refer, asserted that the National, State and municipal debts of the country amount to $19,000,000,000. But the real and personal property of the whole country, as ascertained by the last federal census in 1870, was $30,068,518,507, and it is highly probable that the natural increase of property has not much more than compensated for the general shrinkage of the last nine years. The assertion, therefore, of Piatt that all the property of the country is mortgaged for about two-thirds its value is an absurdity on its face.

But Piatt has high Greenback precedents for his extravagance. A person of no less prominence than Henry C. Carey, the demigod of American protectionists, in a letter written some two years ago to the President of the United States opposing a contraction of the currency, declared that the contraction policy had within a short time—we believe the period Carey fixed was three years—caused a depreciation of property to the amount of $30,000,000,000. As this estimate did not include the already existing National, State and muncipal debts, amounting to several billion dollars, it was evident that the rash Carey—taking the census estimate of our wealth at $30,068,518,508 as above—had reduced our National resources to several billions of dollars less than nothing; and not long afterward Greenbacker-Protectionist W. D. Kelley also spontaneously wrote himself down an ass by quoting approvingly these absurd figures in an article written for the *North American Review*. When Greenback luminaries like Carey and Kelley thus proclaim themselves statistical lunatics, is it any wonder that subordinate lunatics follow their lead?—New York *Evening Post*.

We paid $7,000,000 to Russia for Alaska, and so far have not derived revenue enough to pay for interest on the investment. The seal and other fisheries are excellent, and there is plenty of timber and coal on the mainland, but the population is not there to take advantage of these natural sources of wealth. But we have news that the first instalment of Alaska gold has reached the San Francisco mint for coinage. The existence of placer gold in Alaska has been known for years, and the traders have occasionally obtained nuggets from the Indians of the interior. Eventually it may be found that in buying this apparently almost worthless territory we have made as good a bargain as when we annexed California, of whose value no one dreamed at the time. Secretary Seward has often been laughed at for his purchase of Alaska, but his wisdom may be vindicated if it turns out that for seven millions of dollars the United States has bagged another gold-bearing field.

There are no known reasons to doubt that the Massachusetts Republican ticket adopted in Worcester is a strong one. John D. Long, at present Lieutenant Governor, put at the head of the ticket, will suffer some in Boston on account of his attitude in favor of a prohibitory liquor law, but his following is powerful and united in the country. He has been in the public service since 1873, and in the conventions of 1877 and 1878 received the second highest vote for the office to which he is now nominated. The only objection to him in the party was because of his years, which were thought to be too immature for such responsibility as the Chief Magistracy. Byron Weston, the second on the ticket, is from the western part of the State, and was chosen chiefly perhaps for that reason. Mr. Long will be actively aided by the young men of the party, and any votes which he may lose in Boston because of his temperance views will be more than made up by those from the hitherto unmanageable and restless Prohibitionists.

THE RUSH FOR PARDONS.

A Strong Appeal for Tracy, who Shot His Cousin and is Claimed to be Crazy.

Special Dispatch to Phila. Times.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 17.—The morning and afternoon sessions of the Board of Pardons to-day were almost entirely taken up in the hearing of the cases of Andrew Tracy, of McKean county, and Peter McManus and John O'Neill, of Northumberland county, whose executions are fixed for the 9th of October next. In the case of Tracy a recommendation for the commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment was asked; in the case of O'Neill, a recommendation for an unconditional pardon, and in the case of McManus, a continuance or a commutation of the death penalty to imprisonment for life. A. B. Richmond of Meadville made an impressive appeal in behalf of Tracy, who, he said, could not have had any malice when he shot Mary Reilly, his cousin, whom he loved better than any one on earth and to whom he had been engaged to be married. There was no evidence to show that in their case the course of true love did not run smooth, for they idolized each other. A short time before the tragedy they had been enjoying a musical entertainment at the residence of the murderer's parents and when they separated they exchanged naught but friendly congratulations. Miss Reilly and Belle Mullin, a companion, went out on a promenade, and unperceived, Tracy followed them, and catching up to them he drew Miss Mullin aside, placed a pistol to the left temple of his sweetheart, and fired, sending her into eternity without a moment's warning. Mr. Richmond said that the murderer had marvelous intellectual powers, but did not know how to practically apply them. He had committed to memory nearly the whole of the Greek Lexicon, and his letters to Miss Reilly were models of superior composition.—Although he had entered the legal profession for years, he never had a case because it was well known that he could not have managed any. A letter was read from Mason, Greenback candidate for Governor last year, stating that Tracy had been employed in the office of Griffith & Mason, but that they did not retain him long because of his peculiar freaks, bordering on insanity. His hanging he would regard as a judicial murder. Mason was present to make a statement showing that the young man was not regarded as mentally sound before the crime, as were several others who had known him, but the board declined to hear them, because such action would have been in conflict with their rules.—His relatives had long since come to the conclusion that he was insane, but they had concealed his diseased mind from the public and did not make any effort at the trial to prove that his reason had been dethroned. Richmond attributed the insanity to a secret vice and the killing to the fact that the Catholic Church (of which he and Miss Reilly were members) forbids the intermarriage of cousins. Among those who petitioned for the interruption of the proposed hanging by commutation of the death penalty were Judge Williams, who sentenced the prisoner, the parents of the murdered girl, nearly all the lawyers who attended the trial and many citizens from McKean, Crawford, Erie and other counties in which Tracy was known. Judge Williams, in a letter to Governor Hoyt, states that it was understood, when he delivered his charge, that the Commonwealth would not oppose a commutation. The Judge did not think insanity in a legal sense had been established at the trial, but wants the board to understand that he is earnestly in favor of commutation. The Judge also addressed a letter to Tracy's brother (a priest) in behalf of the condemned.

District Attorney Smith represented the Commonwealth, stating that his expenses would be paid out of the county fund and that, in opposing a commutation, he was representing the masses of McKean county. His relations with the murderer and his friends had been very pleasant and he regretted that he was obliged to appear against him. He criticised Judge Williams' course and said the papers of McKean county were doing the same. He thought the murder had no extenuating circumstances. Tracy had consulted a doctor a few days before the tragedy and asked him the easiest way of producing a person's death. The doctor knew nothing of the danger, and told him the temple was a vital place, and Tracy made use of the information by shooting Miss Reilly in the left temple. That he was not insane was shown by this circumstance, as well as the fact that he tried to escape and changed his name after the commission of the crime. The District Attorney also claimed that Tracy had nerved himself for the crime by drinking whisky, and the motive which impelled to the murder was jealousy, he having known that the girl was engaged to Thomas Carroll.

Lieut. Gov Stone said that an affidavit from Carroll had been filed with the board, and several letters indicating that an intimacy had existed between him and the girl. Richmond said this declaration was a foul slander on the dead and an insult to her memory, Carroll being considered a sort of tramp. If the statement is true, why did not Carroll testify to the fact at the trial? If there was any jealousy it was on his part.

GEN. SHERMAN has created a commotion in North Carolina by putting a large amount of his well known common sense into declination to attend a grand reunion of surviving Union and Confederate soldiers at Salisbury on October 3. After assuring the persons inviting him that it would be most agreeable to him personally to meet them socially on any suitable occasion, he goes on to say: "There is no use in my mincing terms. Whenever and wherever the honest men of North Carolina seek to allay sectional and party animosity, and to cultivate feelings of fraternal respect for their fellow-citizens of United States, it will be to me most tempting to come to Salisbury. I would far prefer to come alone than as before, with a vast army, leaving desolation behind; but I must not be construed as assenting to the proposition that Confederates and Union men were alike worthy of a celebration for the terrible history of 1861-'65. I would much prefer to come on some civic occasion, when all are absolutely equal—all alike interested in the present and future glory of our common country. There were few Union soldiers in North Carolina during the war, though we believe the people generally were opposed to secession; and I will say that your meeting, if confined to the surviving soldiers of North Carolina, will be in fact a Confederate reunion, where I would certainly be out of place." There is a great amount of truth in that, and it is well and timely spoken.

THE Washington *National Republican* publishes an interview with Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, recently returned from Mississippi, where he attended the Chisholm murder trial. Mr. Woodford says the trial was a dreary farce from beginning to end. "The Judge did his duty fearlessly, but the jury were out only long enough to write the verdict and sign it. I do not know how to account for the verdict on any grounds not discreditable either to the intelligence or moral sense of the jury, and I do not think the seven white men on the jury were lacking in intelligence."

STATISTICS show that all the church property in the United States is worth $354,000,000, while every year $700,000,000 are spent for drinks. The newspapers have often protested against the practice of building such very extensive churches.—*Norristown Herald.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIVERY AND Exchange Stables

AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

FORD B. KNAPP, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

KIDNEY WORT

Permanently cures

LIVER COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSTIPATION and PILES.

DR. E. E. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In case of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has saved many very bad cases of PILES, and it has never failed to cure Colonels."

E. M. SUTTON, of Burlington, says, "As a Liver Invigorator it is without an equal. I use it to prevent and cure headache, and all bilious attacks."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "Pits of price to relate. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness I completely cured me."

C. S. HOUGHTON, of Rockshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT ACTS ON THE LIVER, BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the whole system of the poison one humors that otherwise develops in Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Kidney and Urinary Diseases, or Rheumatism and Lumbago, and which in women, disorder every function and bring on weakness and distress.

If you want to be well in spite of yourself, use KIDNEY-WORT. It is a dry vegetable compound, and

One package will make six quarts of Medicine.

Buy it at the Druggists.

VEGETINE

Cured Her.

BELLEVUE, KY.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I must state that your Vegetine deserves to be called a valuable blood purifier, renovator and invigorator of the whole system. My wife suffered for a length of time with a dreadful sore on the leg. She took several bottles of Vegetine. The results were surprising; it cured her, while all the former remedies failed to give satisfaction.

Respectfully, T. F. TRICE.

I know the above to be true.

HENRY WERTHEIMER, Druggist and Apothecary, 139 Monmouth St.

VEGETINE.—For eradicating all impurities of the blood from the system, it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 13, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir,—I have been using VEGETINE for some time with the greatest satisfaction, and can highly recommend it as a great cleanser and purifier of the blood.

J. L. BENAFORD, Pastor of Eliotson Square M. E. Church.

NERVOUSNESS, and all derangements of the nervous system, are usually connected with a diseased condition of the blood. Debility is a frequent accompaniment. The first thing to be done is to improve the condition of the blood. This is accomplished by taking VEGETINE. It is a nerve medicine, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

VEGETINE

Will Cure Rheumatism.

CHESHIRE, April 6, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have used your medicine, the Vegetine, for Rheumatism with great success, and believe it to be the best medicine for that complaint that there is. I also know it is a good blood purifier, and at the present time can say it is the best spring medicine that I know of. I take great pleasure in recommending the Vegetine to my friends.

H. MUND, Charles Street.

THOUSANDS will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily), that VEGETINE is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for permanently purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities, or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

VEGETINE

For Dyspepsia.

ASHLEY, ILL., Jan. 22, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS:—

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MRS. M. E. FOWLER.

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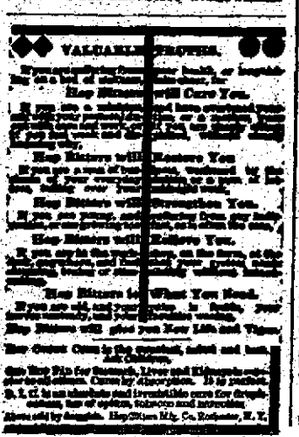
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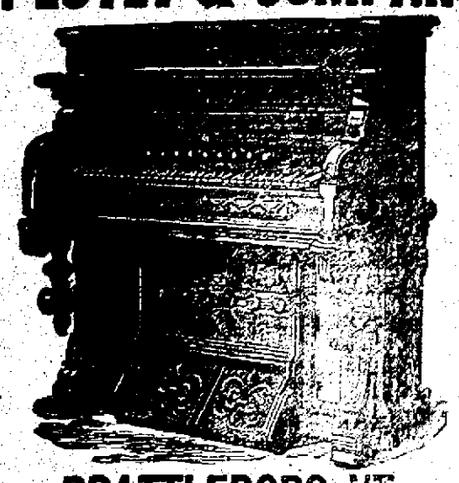

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Sleep of Years.

No green that greets the early spring
When first her presence quickens there,
Glows as the crown her maidens bring
When autumn binds her yellow hair.

No bird may build its sheltered nest
In bough with gladdening verdure grown;
But silence dwells, a sweeter guest,
When leaves are gone and broods have flown.

No light o'er lay to loved one's eye,
Or passion on the lover's tongue,
As tenderly as thoughts will lie
The dimmest memories among.

No smiles that rising morn may wear
Are blest as shades when evening nears
No wakefulness, however fair,
As beautiful as sleep of years.

John Vance Cheney, Harbinger for October.

Taking Care of Him Nights.

Rob is the nicest baby,
He hardly ever cries;
And oh, he is just too lovely
When he shuts his dark-blue eyes!
Don't you wish you could see him?
It is worth a thousand sights!
"I guess you wouldn't think so
If you had to take care of him nights!"

I'm glad he is just so little!
Wait till he slams the doors,
Wait till he stamps, and shouts, and screams
Until he shakes the floors!
Wait till he wears great rubber boots,
And tosses for balls and kites!
"I guess you'd be glad to have him grow
If you had to take care of him nights!"

Dora Read Goodale; St. Nicholas for October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Contrary-Minded.

"I wonder he didn't take the parson," mused the deacon's housekeeper as the deacon drove off alone to the Annual Conference. He's commonly master-thoughtful about lookin' out for folks. What a husband he was!"

Yes, Asa Phoenix had been a good husband. All the neighbors had agreed with Mrs. Dubbs in that particular. He had waited upon his fussy invalid wife by inches for thirty years, making her as happy as she would let him; and when her summons came he had closed her dying eyes tenderly, saying, even with tears, "Poor sufferer, she is better off!"

That he was better off he never hinted by word or look. He wore his widower's weeds with sad decorum; he reared in memory of the departed Lucinda a monument which the most fastidious deceased might have envied; he grieved faithfully for the full allotted year of mourning. If now from the ashes of the funeral pyre, like his feathered namesake of fable, he was springing up with renewed youth and freshness, was it not well?

In truth, though he had not seen fit to confide this fact to Mrs. Dubbs, Deacon Phoenix had alighted the minister deliberately and with malice aforethought.—Nor was it of the Conference he was thinking that fragrant June morning as he whirled away, tucking a lap-robe well about his glossy new broadcloth—For once in his hitherto blameless life he was essaying to hide the secular underneath the spiritual.

He did not mean to go straight to meeting; it was his wily intention to make a wide circuit, and call on Miss Olive Wayne in the town of Chester. He had a question to ask her, and did not want the parson with him; he hoped he might want him later.

Pretty, cheerful Olive. How fond he had been of her, years ago, when she attended his school! If he had not then been in love with Lucinda he was sure he should have fallen in love with her, mere child though she was. He had never lost sight of her, and he thanked Providence that he had been enabled by money and influence to help her family over some hard places. Please God, the dear girl should thenceforth have an easy life. Girl! Why, little Olive must be fifty! The good deacon laughed at the amusing recollection. Well, she would always be young to him. And as for himself, at sixty-odd, he was a hale man yet; he could jump a five-rail fence as well as ever he could—give him time. His thoughts continually reverted to Olive, so patiently devoted to her invalid father. She should bring the old gentleman to his house if she wished, or he would provide for his maintenance at her brother Reuben's. He was inclined to consider that the better plan. The money would be an object to Reuben.

In these cogitations the morning passed, and noon found Deacon Phoenix at a little hotel in Chester. Impatient of delay, after a hasty dinner he set out almost immediately for the Wayne homestead. Arrived at the gate, he spied Miss Olive at the window, and alighted with a youthful agility not altogether prudent in a man who had twinges of sciatica; and yet—strange inconsistency of human nature!—he dallied at the hitching post, and afterward, with his hand on the very knocker, he paused to scan the distant horizon as though he had come mainly for a view of the mountains. Miss Olive opened the door; her cheek flushed like late October peaches. She would not have been a woman had she not divined the deacon's tender mission proclaimed by every detail of his immaculate toilet, by the grasp of his hand, by his nervous, expectant air.—And, moreover, Miss Olive was an attractive woman, not unversed in lover's ways.

"Happy to see you, Mr. Phœnix. Walk in," said she, flutriedly, ushering him into the sitting room, where her aged father dozed in his arm-chair.

"Who is it, Olive?" said the old gentleman, waking with a bewildered stare.

"Mr. Phœnix, father. You remember Mr. Phœnix, I am sure."

"I don't know as I do," said he quaerulously, fumbling with the guest's outstretched hand.

"What's he come for, Olive?"

The deacon looked as if he was suddenly feeling the hot water; Mis Olive was positively feverish, but she deftly evaded the troublesome question by diverting her father's attention. His peppermint tea was ready—would he not drink it? As she hovered about the invalid, straightening his footstool, arranging his pillows, steadying the cup while he drank, Mr. Phœnix regarded her admiringly. How young she seemed still! Not a gray thread in her golden hair; scarcely a wrinkle in her face. This was because of her excellent disposition. He waited till he had soothed the old man into slumber, and then in a direct, manly way introduced the subject that lay next to his heart.

Miss Olive interrupted him by an eloquent glance toward her father.

"He is very childish and dependent. He cannot do without me."

"Let me help you care for him, Olive; my house is large and my means are ample."

"I couldn't, Mr. Phœnix. Is is like your generosity to propose such a thing; but I couldn't have him a burden upon you."

"Why bless your soul, Olive, do you suppose I should consider a friend of yours a burden?"

"You don't know how trying poor father would be to anybody but his own daughter, and I think he is likely to live to a great age, as grandfather did."

"For that very reason, then—"

"Besides, it would make me wretched to take him from the old homestead."

"But, Olive—"

"So you see I'm engaged, Mr. Phœnix," said Miss Olive, playfully, while she whisked away a tear. "I'm engaged; you must marry some lady who isn't. And I hope you'll be as happy as you deserve to be," she added with a little tremor, springing up to adjust the curtain.

In vain he tried to bend her to his wishes; she remained outwardly as firm as the heartlistone at her feet, till at length he arrived at the unwelcome conviction that she had no liking for him, or she would have listened to his pleadings; that she had interposed the old gentleman merely as a sort of cushion to soften the blow of her rejection.

If he took a smiling leave, it was because pride tugged at his facial muscles; for, to tell the truth he had never been more disappointed or chagrined in his life. Of what avail the stylish equipage upon which he had once plumed himself? was it not bearing him on to a tomb? And why should he wish to prolong this earthly pilgrimage? What further attraction had life for him a lonely old man nearing seventy?

Hardly conscious of the reins, he had driven some miles at an unsanctified pace when he almost ran over Mr. Torrey, brother of the deceased Lucinda, who was walking behind his carriage up a long ascent.

"Going to Conference?" asked the gentleman after an exchange of greetings. Did you not come a roundabout way?"

"I'm inclined to think I did," assented the deacon with a prodigious show of candor. "A roundabout way and a hard way. Is your wife with you?"

"Yes, and the Widow Vance. I have to foot it up hill you see. Horse stepped on a rolling stone back a piece, and lamed himself."

"Your load is too heavy; let Sister Torrey ride with me."

But Sister Torrey being nervous, like Lucinda before her, and mortally afraid of the deacon's spirited steed, it was in the end Mrs. Vance who nestled into the vacant seat. She was a gushing young widow whose mitigated grief manifested itself in certain coquettish bows of pale lavender. She protested that she felt already acquainted with Mr. Phœnix through her late husband, to whom he had been so kind. She was so glad of this opportunity to thank him. She should never cease to be grateful for the *many* favors he had conferred upon dear Charles.

In the morning the worthy would have smiled inwardly at this effusive panegyric. This afternoon he hugged it like a poultice to his aching heart. It smothered his wounded self-love, and inclined him toward his fair eulogist to whom he recounted pleasant anecdotes of her husband's boyhood. Indeed, he made himself so agreeable that she was rather sorry to reach Churchville, where the whole party was cordially welcomed at the house of Mr. Renas Torrey.

A proud man was Mr. Phœnix. He would not for the world have his recent disappointment suspected by his wife's relatives; and during those three days of Conference he carried himself with a resolute cheerfulness that sometimes—out of meeting of course—verged upon friskiness. Mrs. Vance told Mrs. Torrey that he was "just splendid," which compliment Mrs. Torrey repeated to him with a significant smile, hinting that if he thought about marrying again he need not search for a wife. He looked confused, and hotly disclaimed any matrimonial intention. As to the young widow, was he not double her age?—Would June join hands with December?

Alas! what an insignificant trifle can turn the scale of human destiny! But for the right forefoot of a horse Deacon Phœnix might have returned to his home on the morrow as he had left it—a free man. It was the lame horse that kicked the beam and decided his fate. On Friday morning, that meddling quadruped having been found lamer than ever, the deacon could do no less than offer to escort Mrs. Vance home. She could do no less than accept the offer gladly. By some mysterious law of consequences this led to the second offer and a second acceptance, and almost before he knew it Deacon Phœnix had pledged himself to escort the widow for life.

When, after gallantly depositing his promised bride at her own door, he was alone with his thoughts, he felt a little surprised at his own precipitancy; but he told himself over and over again what a fortunate man he was, how happy he ought to be. Contrary to his usual custom, he had acted from impulse, and the result was highly satisfactory. "Highly satisfactory," he repeated to himself as he passed the entrance of the cross-road which led to Miss Olive's. Somehow his reflections were less cheerful after that. Perhaps the chilly rain storm just setting in depressed him, or perhaps it was the empty house that he met face to face—for the best of us have our superstitions. Certain it is, that as he alighted from his buggy that evening with weariness of limb and limpness of linen, his countenance led Mrs. Dubbs to fear that the meetings had not been profitable.

Next morning, thanks to the ungracious weather, he was aroused by sciatic tortures. To an elderly gentleman newly betrothed to a blooming lady greatly his junior, such an awakening was peculiarly trying. He thought ruefully of the early visit he had promised Mrs. Vance. Should these pains increase he must defer it indefinitely, or limp into her presence on crutches—an alternative too suggestive of advancing age. Flattered as he was by the widow's acceptance, he could not deny that it placed him in a position in some respects irksome. It admonished him that he had no further right to infirmities; that henceforth it was his bounden duty to be as young as he could. The reflection wearied him; the clutching pain wearied him. Mrs. Dubbs afterward said she had never seen him so nearly out of sorts as on that evening when she took in his mail. Among the letters was one that caught his eye at once:

"*Dear Friend:* My poor tired father is at rest. He was seized with paralysis the morning after you left us, and passed away painlessly in a few hours. How little I anticipated this event when we talked together! My hands were full then; now they are empty. My work here is done. If you still believe I could make happy the kind friend who has always been our benefactor, I should be glad to see you. Yours, sincerely,

OLIVE WAYNE."

Mr. Phœnix read this missive, re-read it, shut it into the Book of Job safe from prying Mrs. Dubbs, and drummed unevenly on the closed Bible. What a predicament! Must he thrust back upon Olive this gift for which he so lately sued?—Must he thus humble her? He writhed at the thought. Must he thus humble himself? Better than all, must he relinquish this tried friend for a lifetime?—Having reached life's autumn, must he reject its pure and appropriate fruits for the rhubarb and greens of springtime? Alas! yes; he must fulfill his engagement, for was he not an "honorable man?" He would write at once to Olive a candid statement of the case.

But while he idled at his desk on the morrow Mr. Torrey came to ask the loan of a horse till his should be in running order, and the deacon laid down his pen with a sigh of relief.

Feeling that he ought to tell his brother-in-law of his contemplated marriage he led the conversation back to the Conference and Mrs. Vance.

"By the way, I met the widow this morning riding with John Vance," remarked Mr. Torrey, casually. "You remember him—the brother next to Chas.? He's just home from California with his pockets full."

"Ah!"

"Yes. Shouldn't wonder if he took the widow. Some say they're engaged already."

Of course the deacon knew better than that; nevertheless he delayed his tender confession; and he did not write the letter. Time enough for that after he had paid Mrs. Vance the promised visit. The latter lady had certainly the first claim upon his attentions.

Unfortunately several days of tormenting pain ensued, during which the deacon's patience was put to a pretty severe test; but he was at last able to seek the object of his hasty choice. He found her in her dooryard playing croquet with a well-dressed gentleman.

"So happy to see you, Deacon Phœnix!" cried the widow with voluble embarrassment; "and so glad to introduce Mr. Vance, dear Charles's brother. Do come in!"

"I hope my tardy coming does not seem discourteous, Mrs. Vance," said he with affable formality while the stranger hastened to a suddenly recalled engagement. "I have not—"

"No—oh no," broke in the widow, nervously.

"I have not been well; otherwise, under our present interesting relations—"

"Oh, Mr. Phœnix! she interrupted as she threw herself upon a cricket at his feet. "Do you know I am so afraid I am not the one to make you happy! And my friends say the discrepancy in our ages is too great. *Ought* I to marry against their wishes?"

"You must decide that question, dear madam," responded the deacon, with suppressed eagerness. The finger of Providence was in this. He held his breath to make sure which way it pointed.

"Then, if you don't mind *very* much, Deacon Phœnix, perhaps it *would* be better for us to part as friends. Oh! I hope you will forgive me if I've done wrong."

The deacon hardly heard the closing sentence for the glad beating of his heart. "My dear child, you have done right. I do not reproach you," said he with a smile of infinite benevolence. "It is natural that youth should choose to wed with youth."

"And that age should wed with age," he added mentally as, with an adieu almost paternal, he drove away in the direction of Miss Olive's.

He and Miss Wayne were married the following October, but Mr. and Mrs. Vance waited till Christmas.—*Harper's Bazar.*

The Fire that Never Goes Out.

About three years ago the *Observer* reported the case of a citizen of Mecklenburg county, N. C., who, having married in 1843, lighted a fire on his hearthstone as soon as he carried his bride to his new home, and had it kept burning ever since. The citizen was in town yesterday, and being questioned about the matter, stated that the fire was still burning and throughout all these thirty-six years it had never been allowed to go out.—Questioned as to whether or not it made the house uncomfortably hot in torrid weather, he said the extra heat thus generated was not perceptible. In reply to another question, he said that in summer weather, when it was necessary for comfort's sake to keep the fire burning very low, he had to get up frequently at night to replenish it slightly, but that he counted this as nothing when he contemplated the idea of that fire going out. He has evidently formed for it a strong attachment, and yet one would not take him for a sentimental man. But this fire is to him a constant reminder of the day when he first brought home his bride. Around it his children have grown up into manhood and womanhood, and the children have gazed into its light. It was the last light that fell upon the eyes of his wife, and he hopes it will be the last that will fall upon his. Viewed thus his sentiment in the matter can be understood, and so strong is this sentiment that with the old man it amounts almost to a passion.—*Charlotte Observer.*

A Level Head

Sits on the shoulders of that man who when his horse becomes afflicted with spavins, ringbones, galls, spring-halt, founder, scratches and the like secures a bottle of PARMELEE'S UNIVERSAL LINIMENT, the best and most effectual medicine of its kind. Some of the most remarkable results ever effected by a healing remedy, have been produced by this Liniment. Price 50 cents per bottle; sample bottle 25 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

HE NEVER DRANK.

A WAR INCIDENT ABOUT GENERAL GRANT.

In the early part of the late war, when Gen. Grant was in command of the army before Vicksburg, a number of officers were gathered at his headquarters, having a pleasant social time. One of them invited the party to join in a social glass; all but one accepted. He asked to be excused, saying he "never drank." The hour passed, and each went his way to his respective command.

A few days after this, the officer who declined to drink received a note from Gen. Grant to report at headquarters. He obeyed the order, and was soon in the presence of the General. Grant says to him: "You are the officer, I believe," for their acquaintance was slight, "who remarked the other day that you never drank." The officer modestly replied that he was. "Then," continued the General, "you are the man I have been looking for to take charge of the Commissary Department, and I order that you be detailed to that duty." He served his country faithfully until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged. Years passed, and Grant had come to be President. The officer had settled down to the duties of private life, and the little incident was cherished as a pleasant memory.

The trouble on the border between Texas and Mexico, along the Rio Grande, attracted the attention of Congress, and a commission was ordered to ascertain the facts and report. Again President Grant remembered the man who "never drank," and appointed him chairman of the board. The place was accepted, and he entered faithfully upon the work; the report submitted shows the thoroughness with which the duty was discharged.

While engaged in this work he made the acquainance of a gentleman who owned an extensive cattle ranch in Southern Texas. That acquaintance inspired confidence, and years after, when the Texan gentleman decided to sell his rance he placed it in the hands of the man who "never drank," and during the last month he has effected a sale to an English company of the ranch of 200,000 acres of land and several thousand head of cattle for an even million dollars; out of this he gets a commission that will be a snug fortune in these hard times. The company that bought will enter largely upon packing beef for foreign markets, slaughtering their meat on their ranch from their own herds. The superintendence of their business has been tendered to and accepted by the man who "never drank," and he goes in a few days to his new field of labor. This takes from Chicago one of her most esteemed and honored citizens, but it gives one to Texas who will always be found on the side of order and good government.

If somewhere we could touch this simple narrative with a bit of sentiment, and give but a word to woman, either as saint or sinner, we would then have the framework of a brilliant romance that would need only the pen of the artist word-painter to give it life and inspiration. But as it is, we can only draw the moral, "never drink."—Chicago *Alliance.*

Premature Women.

When girls midway in their teens throw off their natural, girlish habits and attire, don long skirts, shoot up their hair, and affect the airs and dress of young women, they would often be surprised to know what their elders really think of their improvements. One such miss went to the depot recently to meet an aged friend of the family, and was surprised to find herself not recognized upon greeting the visitor as she stepped from the car. "Don't you know me, auntie?" "Why this isn't Maria, is it?" "Certainly, don't you think I look better than I did last summer when you were here?" "No," replied the honest soul, looking the girl over, "to tell the truth I don't. Go home and let down your hair, and be young while you can, for it will not be many years before you will be glad enough to have people take you for a girl."—*Springfield Republican.*

How to Pay a Compliment.

To pay a compliment is to tell the truth, and to tell it as though you meant it. And the only way to do that is to mean it. If a girl is pretty or accomplished, if she plays well, or sings well, or dances well, or takes well; if, in a word she pleases, why in the name of common sense shouldn't she be told of it? Don't blurt it out before everybody. That will only serve to make her feel uncomfortable and make you appear ridiculous. Say it quietly when opportunity offers, but say it strongly. Convey the idea distinctly and fully, so there may be no mistake about it. But don't do it "officially." Formality is about the coldest thing known. More than one maiden has been made happy—say for half an hour—by a man's taking the trouble to say a pleasant thing about a toilet that he liked, and many of fusion's follies have been given up by girls when they noticed a discreet silence concerning them on the part of their gentlemen friends. A bewitching little black-eyed beauty once said to a gentleman, "I like to have you say sweet things to me, it seems to come so easy and natural."—In general terms, it may be said that it is always better to say an agreeable thing than a disagreeable one, better for all parties. The gallant who, when a young lady stepped on his foot while dancing and asked pardon, said, "Don't mention it; a dainty little foot like that wouldn't hurt a daisy," not only told the truth, but doubtless felt more comfortable than the boor who, when his foot was stepped on, roared out, "That's right; climb all over me with your great clumsy boots."

A Fatal Kiss.

The death of Miss Minnie Wilkins of Memphis, by yellow fever, was as pathetic as it was dreadful. In the intervals of the black vomit spasms she besought her husband to kiss her, and he, with a devotion that will probably cost him his life, complied. She died with her arms about his neck, and he is now prostrated with the malignant pestilence.—"Greater love hath no man than this that he should give his life for his friends." But the life of this husband was given, not to save that of his wife—for she was beyond hope—but to cheer the agony of her last moments on earth with a kiss and an embrace.—Binghamton *Democrat.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

HASKILL & GIFFORD

Have Just Received an elegant Line of

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VERY LOW PRICES!

Their New Stock Embraces an Unusually Fine Line of

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THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., September 25, 1879.

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TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE

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CALL AND SEE HIM.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—W. T. Callar is now living in F. N. Taylors house on Green street.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v16-n4-y1

—There *is* a full Court this week, and the Court is not full.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y tf

—Andrew Tracy's counsel will make an application to the Governor for a reprieve.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W.H. Mandeville. tf.

—Hon. L. Rogers made a hasty visit to old Mckean on Tuesday returning to Harrisburg Wednesday morning.

—Mr. Andrews comes to the front again this week in a reply to the card of the Extract Company.

— In our report of the Court proceedings of this week we only give a digest of the trial of criminal causes.

—S. M. Fletcher of Duke Centre, was present with his old comrades at the reunion of the 50th N. Y. Engineers at Elmira yesterday.

—Eoob, the defaulting tax collector of Tarport, was transferred from the Little Valley jail to the charge of Sheriff Sartwell last evening.

—The new Episcopal church bell and the whistle of the new engine of The Smethport Lumber Company made music in the air this (Friday) morning.

—There will be services at the Episcopal rooms, in the Court House next Sunday morning and evening. The Rev. Mr. Burke will officiate.

—De Silver Weld is an attendance at Court this week following up his silk robbers, and has been a frequent and pleasant caller at the MINER office.

—We copy on the inside pages an interesting article from the Philadelphia *Times* of last week upon the Tracy case before the Board of Pardons.

—The New York walking match is looking rather bad for Weston, as Rowell is some 60 miles ahead, up to last reports from there, which we received today.

—The festival under charge of the ladies of the M. E. Church has been well patronized this week, and is proving financially much more of a success than was hoped.

—The veterinary surgeon who occupies the hay-scales near the Bennett House this week excites quite a crowd, by his exhibition of animal bones and loud voice.

—The report of the court proceedings given in this week's issue are reported up to the adjournment of the evening session of Thursday, and the remainder of the proceedings for the week will be published in our next issue.

—The non-arrival of promised dispatches from Harrisburg for our last issue is amply explained by the "prominent gentlemen" we had in mind, and we take it all back this time.

—Gen. Kane figures among the guests at the Bennett House this week. The General promises to be present and participate in the laying of the corner-stone of the new Court House.

—One of the most successful young lawyers of the county is Sheridan Gorton of the firm of Backus & Gorton, of this borough. And, by the way, his wife presented him with a ten-pound boy on Monday, with the compliments of the season, and Gorton actually thinks he (the parent, not the boy) weighs a ton.

—Hanlon, the champion of boat-racing, and the contestant against Courtney for the prize of $6,000, offered by the Hop Bitters manufactury, of Rochester, claims to be somewhat out of health, and asks for an extension of time, but we see by yesterday dispatches the committee of arrangements for the race will not extend the time.

—The somewhat noted W. H. Cary has finally emerged from the buffeting waves of the law. He was sentenced to pay a of $25.00 and stand committed until it was paid. Having succeeded in raising the amount of the fine the Commissioners accepted that with a well endorsed note for the costs rather than to board him three months and then get nothing.

—The seat of a juryman absent from court was taken possession of by a dog. The judge, addressing one of the counsel, said: "You see, Mr. Lanings, the jurymen's seats are all occupied. Are you ready to proceed?" The lawyer raised his glasses to his eyes, and after a brief survey of the jury box, made the witty reply: "Your honor, that fellow might do for a judge, but I should hate to trust him for a juryman." The judge joined heartily in the laugh that followed.

—The hole that was put down some time since near Wilcox, Pa., betrayed the presence of the precious fluid, but not in sufficient quantities to promote further drilling in the immediate vicinity. Convinced that there was a streak, belt or pocket in the neighborhood, Mr. Jonathan Watson an old and well known lower country operator is putting down two test wells at Wilmarth, Elk Co., Pa., about six miles east of Wilcox. The first well is down nearly 500ft, and at the second well the drill has just started. This enterprise has been kept very quiet, but should there be any reasonable good result a great rush may reasonably be expected in that direction.—*Olean Times.*

—Ford Knapp's elegant new 'Bus seems to be the favorite on the road this week, as it is a large, commodious vehicle, and conveys the largest loads of passengers with the greatest of comfort.

—Mr. Frank Corban, of Rixford, whose health for the past year has been very delicate, intends soon to leave this county until the winter months are past, expecting then to return again to Rixford.

—The 'Bus business from this place to the depot seems to be overdone, as there were at one time this week seven running on the road constantly, and some were employing as high as six runners for their lines at the depot.

—E. F. Richmond has recovered his stolen harness through the vigilance of New York State officer. The theif is the same fellow who stole Geo. Barrett's harness a few years ago. He has since served a term of three years in Auburn prison. He has a mania for harness.

—The organ grinding monkey seems to be making money on our streets this week, and hails from Bradford we understand. His costume is rather peculiar, but should judge by the length of his coat that it was of the latest styles of the See-more's.

—The crop of forfeited recognizances at this term of court is unusually large. Among others under bail who have forfeited the confidence of their friends is Duncan Sutherland, who skipped out while his case was being tried, and has not since been heard from.

—The bell for St. Lukes Episcopal Church has arrived and will be put in position in a few days. The weight is about 800 pounds. Upon the outside of the bell is the following inscription: "St. Luke's P. E. Church. Presented by B. D. Hamlin." It was cast at the foundry of Meneely & Kimberly, the celebrated bell founders of Troy, N. Y.

—E. H. Bard, of the MINER office, is suffering from an attack of rheumatism and has not been able to be out of the house since Monday. Herb. is one of those faithful, competent attachees of a newspaper office whom it is always difficult to spare even for a few days, and this fact together with an unusual rush of work has made us a little late with this issue.

—Yesterday afternoon while C. S. King was about lowering his large boiler into the cellar of his new store on Main street, the derrick which had been erected for the purpose in some way leaned slightly under the heavy weight, letting the boiler swing out of position, and before the workmen could prevent it, it struck against the rear of the brick wall, demolishing about one-half of the end of the building, and damaging a portion of the side wall for about ten feet, throwing the derrick off about twenty feet from the building. The boiler dropped down upon the joist and remained there. The damage, we are informed is about $35 to the building.

—John Forrest, who has been for several years a law student and clerk in the law and land office of Hamlin & Son, and a son-in-law of the senior member of the firm, was this week admitted to practice at the bar, after passing a creditable examination. Mr. Forrest is a young man of great promise, and has from a very young boy depended upon his own exertions for advancement, and has won his way by diligent and faithful attention to his duties. When a very young lad he was placed in the law office of a firm of the leading lawyers of New York city as messenger boy and clerk. After serving a few years in that position he accepted a more lucrative position in the office of the Bloasburg Coal Company at Antrim where in a few years he was advanced to one of the chief clerkship. Upon the opening of the Buffalo Coal Company's office at Clermont he was placed in charge of the office and from thence transferred to the principal office at Buffalo, where he remained until leaving the service of the company to enter the office of Hamlin & Son. It gives us personally a great deal of pleasure to note the success of our friend John, and his numerous friends will unite with us in wishing that he may continue to grow in grace and law until he reaches the head of his profession.

An Immense Stock.

Never, that is hardly—or rather not for a number of years, have we seen the store of Haskill & Gifford so loaded down with new goods as at the present time. The dimensions of our paper does not admit an enumeration of the stock. Every available counter and shelf is piled full of dry goods, domestics, sheetings, ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, groceries, &c. &c. Especial attention is paid to the ready-made clothing department, in which they have an immense supply and good quality.

Pierce's Billiard Parlor and Restaurant.

One of the best patronized institutions of the borough during the present week is the billiard rooms and restaurant of A. H. Pierce, over J. P. Wendels store. He occupies the entire second story. The larger portion of the room is devoted to billiards where devotees of the balls can find amusement and recreation. Adjoining is the bar, where fresh ale lager, birch beer, cider, and other light beverages are consumed by those who have a weakness in that direction. In another room is a lunch table for the accommodation of any and all who may wish a quiet dish of oysters served in any style desired, or a cold or warm lunch of any kind. This department is very extensively patronized. In the rear, entirely separate from the other rooms, is a well furnished ladies' parlor, for the accommodation of such of the fair sex as can persuade their gentlemen friends to treat to a good dish of oysters. Such instances are of course rare, but when they do occur Pierce has a pleasant, quiet and retired place to perpetrate the calamity. The entire establishment seems well conducted throughout and evidently well deserves the patronage it receives.

Double Sufferers.

If the thousands that now have their rest and comfort destroyed by complications of Liver and Kidney complaints would give nature's remedy, Kidney-Wort, a trial they would be speedily cured. It acts on both organs at the same time and therefore completely fills the bill for a perfect remedy. If you have a lame back and disordered Kidneys use it at once.

Extension of Time.

By order of the County Commissioners the date for opening of proposals for the erecting the new Court House has been extended to Tuesday, October 7. This extension was found necessary because the time was found too limited to enable contractors to make sufficient estimates.

Accidentally Shot.

A boy sixteen years of age named Willie Blanchard, son of Anson Blanchard, formerly of Knapp's Creek, and relative of Gardiner Barrett, was killed Sept. 16, 1879, in the town of Algoma, Wis., by the accidental discharge of a gun. He saw a hawk flying by and hastily grabbing up the gun and pulling it towards him the hammer was caught discharging the piece, the entire load of shot burying itself in his heart. He died almost instantly.

County Treasurer.

Our good looking County Treasurer, W. D. Gallup, begins to look forward to the fact that in little over a year he will turn over his office and have to depend wholly upon his mercantile business for wealth, and thus to get his hand in he has just returned from New York with a large stock of new goods, which he will sell for cash, county orders, or even sheep damage orders, at bottom figures. His stock embraces dry-goods, boots and shoes, groceries, and a full line of millinery and ladies' furnishing goods. Call and look at his stock.

Kinzua Oil Notes.

The Doe & Felt well, on the Ormsby tract, warrant 2359, is down 1800 feet and will be finished this week.

Saturday last Tate No. 2, Kinzua, lot 5, on the West-lands was torpedoed and flowed 50 barrels through the casing during the afternoon.

Van Vleck, Stow & White's No. 1, on the Lafayette local lands is down 900 feet.

Van Vleck & Co.'s No. 3, on the Bingham lands is down 900 feet. The same company are rigging up their No. 4.

Armstrong & Co. are putting up a rig on the W. F. Ormsby farm, warrant 2360.

Hulings & Co. have broken ground for a rig, about a mile and a quarter south of Mr. Butts' Residence at Buttsville, and about a mile West of the Three Mile Run. Mr. Butts has the contract to furnish the necessary lumber, and work on the rig will commence immediately. This is the most Easterly venture on the Kinzua.—*Star.*

Shot at a Deer Lick.

John Schall with his family live, as many of our readers are aware, on the "old Billy Lewis lot," between the turnpike and the West Branch road, about two miles from either road. Last Saturday morning shortly after six o'clock, Mr. Schall started for Coudersport to transact some business. He intended coming to the the West Branch road, but when about three-fourths of a mile from home he turned from the road to examine a deer lick, and as he stepped to the edge of the lick he heard the report, saw the smoke of a gun and felt the stinging sensation in his legs that told too plainly where the bullet had sped. He fell to the ground in the lick, where he lay some ten minutes, during which time he cried as loud as possible for help. He then got up, leaving his hat and pipe in the lick, and staggered toward home, at times crying for help as he walk along. In this managed to get to within about a quarter of a mile of his home, when his cries were heard by his wife who went to his assistance. She found him lying face down upon the ground, exhausted. After bringing water and sprinkling his face, with her assistance he was enabled to reach home, but not before he had fainted from loss of blood and exhaustion. His boots were full and running over with blood, and his pants saturated. A messenger was immediately dispatched for a doctor, and Mattison and Post reached the wounded man about two o'clock in the afternoon, and dressed his wounds. The above is the story as told us by Mr. Schall, on Monday last.

Benjamin Roberts of Sweden, whom we met on Monday, gives the following information: On Friday afternoon himself and David Wambold, a neighbor, went into the woods to watch a couple of deer licks. The weather being very cold with prospects of rain, they decided not to stay in the woods over night. At the lick where Mr. Schall was shot they fixed a set gun, with a wire fast to the trigger and stretched across the lick so that a deer entering would strike the wire and fire the gun. They then retired to Nesbit's barn, intending to return at daylight, but overslept and did not get up at the time intended. While on their way to the lick they heard the report of the gun.—They reached the lick from fifteen to twenty minutes after the discharge, thought they discovered hair along the wire, and marks that a deer had been in the lick during the night. He says they followed a deer's trail for fifteen or twenty rods either side of the lick, saw no hat or pipe in the lick and had no idea that a man had been hurt; heard no cry for help, and did not learn that Mr. Schall had been shot until about five o'clock on Saturday, that they sent over to learn about the matter as soon as they knew of it. Mr. Roberts says that they intend to do all in their power for Mr. S., and will see that he is provided with medicine, provisions, etc. If the story told by Mr. Roberts is true in every respect, it would explain a seeming neglect on their part in not rendering assistance to the injured man before.—We give both stories as they were told to us.—Potter *Enterprise.*

From Cowe.

COWE, Sept. 22, 1879.

To the Editor of the Miner:

Some people have wondered why the Rock City Oil Well in Little Genesee, N. Y., was treated just as it was. Had fault-finders stopped to consider the nature of those Sabbatarians having charge, all wonders would have ceased. For be it known that the Sabbatarians came from little Rhode Island and when they die they expect to go directly back to the same little State. Now they well knew that one pint of nitro glycerine would blow that ancient State to kingdom come, and they supposed of course that *four quarts* would open the bowels of New York State sufficiently to let the sixty-cent stuff flow. It is no wonder. It is the littleness of the "critters" having charge of the well JAMES.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Reported for the MINER.

SEPT. 23, MORNING SESSION.

Commonwealth vs. S. M. Lyman; prosecutor, F. A. Bixford. For the Commonwealth, District Attorney Smith and McSweeney Bros. For the Defendant, Backus & Gorton and A. B. Richmond. Defendant was charged with keeping a gambling house in Sawyer City. Witnesses were called on the part of the Commonwealth to prove that gambling was allowed on the premises in Sawyer City, and that games of cards and billiards were played for money and for the drinks. For the defence it was argued that playing cards for drinks was not in the proper meaning of the term gambling. Jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Commonwealth vs. David Ryan. For the Commonwealth, N. B. Smiley; for the Defendant, McSweeney Bros. The defendant was charged with forging a check of fifty-eight dollars against the Exchange Bank of Bradford, in the name of James Lovel, in two indictments: first, In making and drawing the check; second, In offering or presenting the same at the bank for payment, knowing the same to be forged. Col. J. E. Ege, one of the proprietors of the Bradford Exchange Bank, gave as his opinion as an expert that the signature of James Daly indorsed upon the back of the check alleged to be forged was in the same hand writing as upon a valid check given by William Jones and endorsed by defendant. Defendant in his evidence stated having received the check from a man in Bradford whose name or address he knew but little about other than that he hailed from Coleville, and to whom he loaned $10 on the check. Upon presenting it at the bank for payment he was informed by the cashier (who affirms he saw defendant write something upon the forged check,) that something was wrong with William Jones account, and requested defendant to find him (Wm. Jones,) and bring him to the bank. Defendant went away without a word, affirming that he went to Cole Creek (on a fruitless errand,) to find Caly, and upon returning to Bradford was arrested. Verdict of guilty returned by jury.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Geo. Porter, charged with selling liquor without license, and keeping a disorderly house. District Attorney Smith stated that defendant plead guilty to first charge, and asked for judgment; and further asked that as the second indictment was not an aggravated one, he be allowed to withdraw the charge; defendant paying costs in both cases. Defendant was fined $50 and costs in both cases.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Wm. H. Carey, charged some terms ago with conspiracy. On the application of District Attorney Smith and several others praying for mercy, defendant was fined $25 and costs, and committed until same is paid.

Commonwealth vs. Robt. E. Lindsey. Dist. Att'y Smith for the Commonwealth and John C. Backus for the Defendant. Defendant was charged with assault and battery against his wife, Rose E. Lindsey, the prosecutor. The jury without leaving their box returned a verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. George McLaughlin. District Attorney Smith for the Commonwealth and Mr. Crossman of the Defendant. Defendant charged with carrying concealed weapons, with intent to do bodily harm to Milon Davenport, the prosecutor.

SEPT. 24, MORNING SESSION.

In case of Commonwealth vs. Geo. McLaughlin, the jury having been in consultation all night, returned into court at 8:30, stating they could not agree; by the instruction of the court, jury again retired and after about an hour deliberation they returned and delivered their verdict against the defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Duncan Sutherland. Counsel for the Commonwealth, Attorneys Sturgeon and Elliott and for the Defendant, Attorneys Richmond and McCalmont. The defendant was charged first with receiving property, knowing the same to have been stolen; second, with the larceny of a cable from the oil well of Mandeville, to the value of $120. Claude Rhodes, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, stated in his evidence to having carted away the cable from the well by the instruction of the defendant; also having received certain sums of money amounting to about $37, together with a suit of clothes, on condition that he, witness, cleared out and crossed the line into Canada. For the defense it was argued that defendant was being made the victim of a foul conspiracy, owing to personal malice on the part of several of the prominent witnesses for the Commonwealth, and alleging that he, the defendant, was neither responsible for the purchase or disposal of the cable in question. Defendant denies ever having given money to any person for the express purpose of assisting witness Rhodes out of the country. Peter Colburn, a witness on behalf of the defense, stated having been sent by defendant to accompany witness Rhodes to Canada for the purpose of finding out as near as possible what were his (Rhodes) intentions toward defendant in the case pending; but positively denied ever having given him money or purchased clothes for him. Several witnesses testified to having heard witness Rhodes make use of threats to the effect that he "was putting up a job" on defendant Sutherland by which he would send him down the river; though he had to go himself. A. B. Richmond made an eloquent appeal to the jury on behalf of the defendant, pointing out that a person before he can be proved guilty of larceny must be actually present at the disposal of the article said to have been stolen, and affirmed that the defendant never saw the cable in question until it was placed on his premises.

Mr. Richmond was suddenly taken so sick that he was unable to continue his address. The court thereupon adjourned until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Richmond, he was unable to conclude his address to the jury on behalf of the defendant in the case of Commonwealth vs. Sutherland.

The court then listened to an application for injunction in the case of James Bros vs. The United Pipe Lines. For the Plaintiffs, Messrs. Orr, Weston, Berry and Elliott, and for the Defendants, Sterrett, Smiley and Hamlin. The plaintiffs' counsel read a petition of the James Bros., supported by several affidavits stating that they, the defendants were erecting two oil tanks in such close proximity to the plaintiffs property as to greatly increase the danger to their premises and place them in continual danger, and therefore praying that an injunction be granted, restraining the defendants from erecting said tanks. For the defense it was alleged that defendants had taken every precaution to protect plaintiffs property by building the tanks with conical roofs, and by digging of ditches of sufficient widths and depths. The preliminary injunction was continued and so modified that the defendants may finish the construction of the tanks, but run no oil in until they show that they have adequately protected the property of the plaintiffs in making of ditches, roofing of tanks, etc., as suggested.

SEPT. 25, MORNING SESSION.

Court opened at 8:30. The first business was the admittance to the bar of Robert McWood, C. A. Hitchcock and John Forest.

Mr. Richmond then continued his address to the jury on behalf of Mr. Sutherland, pointing out that the evidence against the defendant was purely circumstantial, and that the whole case depended upon the veracity of many disinterested witnesses for the defendant against that of Rhodes who was actuated by the deepest malice in the whole of his testimony in the case for the prosecution. Mr. M. F. Elliott on behalf of the Commonwealth ridiculed the idea of witness Colburn taking Rhodes to Canada simply for the purpose of procuring information or confession of his (Rhodes) having stolen the cable; arguing that if that had been the case surely he (Colburn) would have known better than to have left him there after having elicited his (Rhodes) confession of the theft, and that the evidence of the defendant himself was in itself the most damaging against him for though he (defendant) knew or suspected the cable in question to have been stolen he took no action whatever in the matter until he, himself was prosecuted for the larceny of the article. He also took objection to the definition of the term "larceny" as interpreted to the jury by the counsel for the defense. The court in the charge to the jury said "the question for them to decide was not whether the cable was stolen or whether Rhodes or others stole it, but whether the defendant had any connection with the larceny; was it done under his direction, and did he, (defendant) reap any profit by it?" Calling particular attention to the testimony of witnesses as to the secreting of the rope socket by defendant, and endeavoring to get one of the most important witnesses for the prosecution out of the country. The jury retired about 10:40.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Hafner, charged with larceny from the person of Kate Preston. For the Commonwealth, District Attorney Smith and E. Mullin, and for the Defendant, C. L. Wescott. The prosecutrix, Miss Katie Preston, gave evidence of having attended a dance in Bradford some months ago; that she became acquainted with defendant there who offered to accompany her home on Main street; that on the way he, defendant, used threats, and finally as they approached the creek, knocked her down, abused her, searched her person for money and other valvables, took her earrings away, in doing so tore her ears badly; even took her shoes off in his search, and finally abused her in such a barbarous manner that she carried the marks of his violence for four or five weeks. For the defense was argued that it was a case of mistaken identity as to actual committal of the offence. Jury retired, and in ten minutes returned with a verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Tift. For the Commonwealth District Attorney Smith, and for the Defendant W. I. Lewis and N. M. Orr. Defendant was charged with larceny from the person in two counts: first, in assaulting with attempt to rob; second, with robbery from the person.

The jury returned into court prepared with their verdict in the case of the commonwealth vs. Sutherland, but the defendant failing to put in an appearance the jury were directed by the court to seal their verdict and bring the same at the convening of the court in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the convening of court motions for Judgment were made as usual occupying about half and hour.

Barney McCalmont, City Solicitor of Bradford, presented a petition praying that the city be divided into five election districts, arguing that the city thus divided would greatly facilitate the counting of votes at next election. There appeared to be some party rivalry among the legal gentlemen, each presenting a list of names to represent said ward or district. The original petition naming four democrats and one republican. The greenback party was left in the cold entirely, although W. W. Brown claimed to represent the party by handing up a list.

The jury in the case of Commonwealth vs. Duncan Sutherland, being again in court, the crier was directed to again call defendant, but he failing to appear his bail was forfeited. The jury then gave in their verdict of guilty in manner as indicted.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. W. Tift was then proceeded with. The prosecutor, Briggs, stated that early in August last, he went to Derrick City to dispose of some cattle, after receiving money for some amounting to about $40 he took the train to Bradford; had several drinks, and while there saw defendant with whom he was acquainted, and stayed drinking with him for about an hour; on returning to his friends in the city was stopped by defendant and another, and while one took him by the throat the other went through his pockets and robbed him as alleged. Several witnesses stated having seen plaintiff show his money about too freely, and cautioned him. For the defense it was alleged that plaintiff was too drunk to recognise any one, and that defendant had been mistaken for some one else. The jury retired, and returned into court after half an hour with a verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Lewis King and S. D. Hubbard, charged with conspiracy and fraud. For the Commonwealth, N. B. Smiley and A. G. Olmsted, and for the defendants, Stone, Sherrett & W. W. Brown. This was an action brought about by the prosecutor, W. W. Roberts, of the firm of Roberts Brothers against the defendants for conspiracy together to defraud the said firm of Roberts Bros. of the sum of $235 due from them, balance on certain articles sold and delivered. After considerable discussion between the counsel on both sides the court permitted the District Attorney to enter a *nol pros.*

Commonwealth vs. Frank Johnson. For the Commonwealth, G. A. Berry and Elliott, and for the Defendant, Longfellow and Smiley. The defendant was charged first with larceny, and second with receiving stolen articles, knowing the same to have been stolen. Prisoner pleads not guilty. Case still pending.

EVENING SESSION.

Commonwealth vs. D. J. Wilder. For the Commonwealth, Olmstead and Sturgeon, and for the Defendant, Smiley and Mullin. The defendant was charged with deserting his wife. The complainant, Mrs. Mary Wilder, in an affidavit testified that she formerly lived in Cleveland, Ohio, but the defendant having business in Bradford sent for her; she came to him at Bradford, but owing to certain circumstances coming to her knowledge she felt herself justified in leaving him and living alone; she therefore claims an allowance towards her support and maintenance. The defendant testified that complainant had refused to live with him because his house was too far away from the centre of the city, and that she was jealous without the slightest reason, which was the principle cause of all their trouble. Mr. Lewis stated to having heard the defendant invite complainant, together with her daughter to come back to his house and live with him again, but that she had refused. Mrs. Lizzie Wilder testified to having heard complainant give as reason for leaving her husband's house that her daughter being sick she preferred living in the city so that she could get near medical attendance. The defendant stated that he was quite willing to take his wife and her daughter back now, and that he would treat them to the best of his ability, and that he had repaired and made his house as comfortable as possible for them. Judge Williams stated that he would confer with his colleagues, and give in their decision tomorrow morning.

In the case of the commonwealth vs. Jerry Dempsey, who has been in jail since last term for surety of the peace, Mr. Eugene Mullin moved for his discharge which was granted by the court.

Court adjourned at 11 p.m.

A Card.

SMETHPORT, Sept. 21, 1879.

To the Editor of the Miner.

This morning my attention was attracted to an article in the Philadelphia *Times* dated Sept. 17, 1879, detailing the proceedings of the Board of Pardons then in session in Harrisburg, and especially the pleadings for and against the commutation of Tracy's death-sentence to imprisonment for life.

Now that *his* fate is decided, it is not my desire to comment upon the arguments of either side. I cannot, however, refrain from alluding to the eloquent and truthful (?) appeal which one A. B. Richmond made in favor of the condemned, and the original, elegant and highly veracious disposition he made of the writer of this card.

Time was, when the disciples of Blackstone, as a rule, delighted in acquiring and practicing the manners of gentlemen, and disdained to stoop to chicanery or falsehood; and even in these degenerate days many high-souled, chivalrous men are to be found within the pale of the legal profession. Occasionally, however, we are astonished by the uncouth, uncivilised and slanderous rantings of some "Limb of the law," who might with more propriety be termed a Limb of the devil. The late kind allusion to myself by this A. B. Richmond, at Harrisburg, entitles him to a prominent seat among the latter class of pettifoggers.

Mr. Richmond in his plea before the Board of Pardons termed my "declaration" a "slander on the dead and an insult to her memory." Notwithstanding all this, substantial proofs remain to show that she thought differently, and when the *Hon.* A. B. Richmond so far forgets the dignity of his profession and exhibits such a total disregard of truth as to designate me "A tramp," he perpetrates an abominable and dastardly falsehood! But the man who openly boasts of such an exploit as Richmond performed in counterfeiting a bloody handkerchief—as related in "Leaves from the diary of an old Lawyer"—to cheat the gallows of a fiend in human form, is capable of any villainy. THOS. H. CARROLL.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Smethport High School, for week ending Sept. 19, 1879.

The plan of this Roll is as follows:

At the beginning of each week the names of all the students of the High School are placed on this roll. If the *conduct*, the *refinement*, the *self respect*, and general *deportment* of the student have been such as is implied in the word "Honor," that student is allowed a credit of *one*, for each such day, during the week, which, if perfect *every* day, will make the standing at the end of the week *five*, which is the highest number any one can obtain on this roll. On the other hand, for *every misdemeanor*, *neglect of duty*, or *violation of self respect*, *one* is deducted, and for *five* such failures the the name is dropped from this roll for the week. At the end of the term a *final roll* will appear, containing the names of those only who obtained the highest honors during the entire term:

Nellie Waller	5	Mary Waller	5
Minnie Callar	5	Millie Pattison*	3
Hattie Tubbs	5	Annie Wilcox	5
Ervin Keyes	5	Clarence Mines	4
Mary Hamlin	5	Ethel Armstrong	5
Lelia Knapp	5	Eva Forsyth	5
J M McCarey	5	Mate Sartwell	5
John Chadwick*	4	Harrie Knapp	5
Lillian Beak	5	Ada Brownell	5
Eva Callar	5	Orpha Stark	2
Maggie Smith	5	George W. Benton	5
Mervin S. Comes	5	Willie King	5
Fred W. Brownell	5	Frank S. Backus	5
Libbie Freeman	5		

*Have been lowered because of absence.

Our object in this is to raise the standard and dignity of the school. This, we believe, can only be done in proportion as the honor and self respect of students are elevated.

H. H. HARTHOLOMEW, Principal.

MARRIED.

By Wm. Heineman, Esq., Sept. 17, 1879, Mr. Newton D. Grover of Norwich township and Miss S. Ina Acre of Liberty township.

—Kidney-Wort is the safest and best remedy for Kidney and Liver diseases, Piles and Constipation.

Something more about Andrews' Patent.

SMETHPORT, Pa., Sept. 20, 1879.

To the Editor of the Miner.

DEAR SIR:—I have just read a letter in your paper of last week signed Smethport Extract Company, and, I think it calls for an answer from me. To begin with, I copy an extract from your issue of April 29, 1879. After telling your readers all about the new extract works the Smethport Extract Company go on to say that "The company was further "fortunate in securing the services of "Mr. Andrews, as superintendant of the "works. He has been engaged in the "manufacture of extract fifteen years—"since the first manufactory was established in this country. He is a practi-"cal man in every respect, and is un-"doubtedly the best posted man in this "or any other country in the manufac-"ture of hemlock bark extract. He has "given his exclusive attention together "with Mr. Backer, to the planning and "building of these works, and the own-"ers themselves are not more determin-"ed than is he to make them the best in "the world in construction and product-"tion. With so many favorable circum-"stances connected therewith—and al-"most an inexhaustible supply of the "best quality of bark, first-class build-"ings, machinery and apparatus, in "charge of the most capable and experi-"enced men, who are bound to succeed, "it is safe to predict that the Smethport "Extract Works will not be long in at-"taining a world wide reputation."

Now Mr. Editor there were two hundred copies of the above printed for the Smethport Extract Company and were sent abroad to tanners who had used extract made by me for the last ten years. I am the person who has been engaged "in the manufacture of extract fifteen "years, and undoubtedly the best posted "man in this or any other country in the "manufacture of hemlock bark extract." But after the works were completed and in thorough running order, and I had got the men well posted how to assist me in running the works, the Extract Company found me "unsatisfactory to them and proved incompetent for the position" and of course discharged me. You can see how these two statements differ. L. J. Backer the so-called "getter up" of the Smethport Extract Company has known me for the last ten years, and he being an agent for the sale of Thomas's extract, that I made, I think he should have known before now that I was "incompetent" to run an extract works. I give you an extract from N. Spencer Thomas's circular "To Tanners in Europe." Mr. Thomas the father of all successful extract works in America says "E. R. Andrews whose address is Williamson's Hotel, Bow Lane, Cheapside, London, England, has had several years experience in both our factories in the manufacture of this extract, and will (if addressed as above) be glad to render assistance and full information (free of cost to the purchaser) as to the manner of its use in making tanning liquors and will by personal attention assist new users of our extract in getting well started in its use."

The Smethport Extract Company say that "the bark leaching apparatus at work in our establishment was made for us and paid for by our money." Now Mr. Editor the Smethport Extract Company paid for the iron and wood, but they have not paid me for my labor on that leach, and it was my brain that conceived the plan or in other words it was me who invented that leach. I ordered the different parts and drew out the plans for the castings and everything connected with my patent leach. The Smethport Extract Company say that "in increasing their leaching apparatus they would not use my leach as they have found something better." Well I would ask why do the Smethport Extract Company filter all their liquor through my patent leach. I am creditably informed that the Smethport Extract Company can command (on account of this process) one half cent a pound more for their extract, than any other makers of extract in America. I leave to you and your readers to judge of the accuracy of this companies statement.

If my leaches are of so account why use them at all? If they don't perform the duties they were placed in the works for, why not cast them aside? But that company knows that their name in the extract market depends on my leaches and consequently stick to them without leave or license from the inventor.

I am yours respectfully,

E. R. ANDREWS.

Cheap Bread.

The supply of bread at Picard's bakery is inexhaustible and the price so low that no one need fear of starving. He is now selling full loaves at five cents a loaf, which is cheaper than the most careful housewife can make it.

Worthless Stuff.

Not so fast my friend: If you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy." See another column.

Remedy for "Hard Times."

Get more real and substantial things of life everyway, and especially stop running after expensive and quack doctors, or using so much of the vile, humbug medicines that does you no good, but makes the proprietors rich. Put your trust in the greatest of all *simple, pure remedies*, PARMELEE'S DYSPEPSIA COMPOUND. That always effects a cure at a trifling cost. Try it and see better times. Price $1.00 per bottle; sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

Best Worm Medicine Known.

Physicians say that almost every child is troubled more or less by worms. The poor little ones are pale and haggard, weary and listless, and there is a constant flush on one cheek. The parent should at once secure a box of PARMELEE'S WORM CANDIES OR LOZENGES. They will destroy the worms without injury to the child. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

"Penny Wise and Pound Foolish."

"Pound Foolish" is the man or woman who think they can go *year in and year out* without taking anything to cleanse their systems. At last the fall destroyer comes at a time when they think not, and they are prostrated, *never to rise.* "Penny Wise" is the man or woman who thinks it necessary and conducive to health to take PARMELEE'S BLOOD PURIFIER at all times of the year when they feel the necessity for it. Price $1.00 per bottle; sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

LEGAL.

Court Proclamation.

The Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hon. W. S. MCCOWELL and F. N. BURNHAM, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, June 20, 1879, and to me directed, for holding Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 29th day of Sept., 1879, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, Aug. 30, 1879. And the 103d year of the Independence of the United States of America.

E. BARTWELL, Sheriff.

List of Jurors, Sept. T. 1879.

TRAVERSE JURORS

For Adjourned Term, commencing September 29, 1879:

Annin—H M Gillett, Alex. Goodrich, Leonard Jewell, E H Nichols.

Bradford City—A T Allen, R H Beckwith, James Bruder, John Barr, G Chapman, Russell Frisbee, D C Wilbur

Bradford Township—L E Catting, E A Egbert, W B Latta

Corydon—A Kinney

Eldred—A T Barden, D H Burnham, W E Dodd

Hamilton—R R Jones

Kendall Borough—E J Culver, L C Coy, Henry Fiynn, A H Gregory

Keating—Ira Lucas

Lafayette—Bela Bartholomew, A Saunders

Liberty—F M Coleman, W C Downs, R S Dexter, Isaac Dolby, J E Moore

Norwich—D P Pattison

Otto—Daniel Burger

Smethport—George Brownell, D L Forsyth Wetmore—James Campbell

Trial List.

Commencing September 29, 1879.

1 J M Wright et al vs 63 Mcres. 27 September Term 1876. Feigned issue.

2 J F Clark and J of Welch, trading under the firm of Clark & Co. vs. Wm. Beardsley, 6 Sept. Term 1878. Assumpsit.

3 Michael Pilgrim vs J. L. Adams and Emma Adams his wife, 222 September Term 1876. Sci. Fa. for Mechanics Lien.

4 Emil Klingsbirr vs Z W Fisher, 226 September Term, 1876. Sci Fa for Mechanics Lien.

5 Mrs Ruth Dill Deman, committee of Cynthia Dikeman vs Lewis Emery Jr, John McGill and Phil G. Andrews and Lewis Emery Jr E C Patterson, David Emerson David McKelvy, F D Benson and A E Perrin, partners as Emery, Patterson & Co. 169 February Term, 1877. Settlement for land in Bradford township.

6 I Atwood Putnam vs Napoleon B Bryant, 265 June term, 1877. Foreign attachment.

7 Joseph Post vs J S Rook and S C Rhodes, 265 September term, 1877. Ejectment for land in Bradford township

8 Daniel C Wilbur and B S McAlister vs Jas. O'Neil, Henry O'Neil, Con O'Neil and E O Snyder, 146 December term 1877. Ejectment for land in Bradford township

9 Thomas Chattle vs E T P Valentine 269 December Term, 1877.

10 W E Hankinson vs J S Rook, W P Rook and Pat Lynn, 298 December term 1877

11 Clara Buell and Kitty Hackett vs John J Roberts Jr and V Perry Carter, 75 June term, 1878, Ejectment for In Curve twp.

12 Use of Mary Elliott vs C H Foster, trustee Peter T Kennedy and J Kemp Bartlett 87 June T 1878—ejectment for land in Bradford twp.

13 John J Carter vs Hezekiah & Hamilton